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The Wainwright Star

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PROV LIBRARIAN

WHOLE COUNTRYSIDE MAKES HOLIDAY TO CELEBRATE FIFTH ANNUAL WAINWRIGHT FAIR

Heaviest List of Entries Known; Exhibits all far above the Average for Town Fairs.

Fine Program of Horse Races

The reputation of the Wainwright district as one of the best mixed farming districts of the whole province, was ably sustained on Monday and Tuesday by the splendid array of exhibits put forth for the fifth annual fair of the Agricultural Society.

To the onlooker the quality and quantity of the exhibits shown, from horses to children's work was something to feel truly proud of, and to stimulate interest. and mostly all of such high standard of production as to cause the different judges anxious moments as to actual first or second as the case may be.

Lots of work had been put upon the grounds and buildings and the whole bunch of officials from the presidents down, all worked with such good purpose that the fair of 1916 stands forth as a new mark of success and popularity for the Agricultural Society.

During the past two weeks the indefatigable secretary, S. Bowerman has been kept busy with a record number of entries and (tell it not in Goth) the clerical duties were not even completed before the Sabbath closed, the officers all working with might and main as a unit to make the fair the unqualified success it has proved to be, the entries totalling over 2,000.

The weather though cool was of A 1 quality, and the crowds began to wend their way to the grounds at an early hour, Tuesday's gate proving a record breaker for the collection of the "long green."

Entries in all the horse and cattle classes far exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and these almost proved a fair unto themselves. The several judges when seen by The STAR stated that Wainwright fair was showing probably the finest array of live-stock ever gathered in the province at a fair outside the cities.

Though the season has been somewhat retarded for grain growing, some splendid specimens where shown in sheaf, and the array of threshed grain proved to the hilt that our territory is 'sure some farming land."

Among the garden produce and such like, one could almost picture our district as a veritable Eden, so diversified and plentiful were the exhibits in these classes; while in the ladies' work classes, the whole was far beyond the discription of a mere man in its revelation. Fancy work, plain work, useful work, ornamental work, and in fact any thing that could possibly be devised or designed with nimble fingers and needle-and-thread was there displayed in neat array—just as if the womenfolk of the territory had nothing else to attend to.

Mention should also be made of the luscious-looking baking exhibits, which would surely tempt the epicure to distraction.

Sports on Tuesday

The big feature of Tuesday was the horse-racing, much interest being centred in these events.

During the afternoon the town band discoursed sweet music with their usual ablity. the list of events and winners is as follows:—

Farmers Harness Race—Ist. Rysdale, 2nd. Birch. Pony Race—1st. Wakefield, 2nd. G. Smith. Free for a'l run—Ist. McNern, 2nd W.R.Fox. Ladies Race—Ist. Kitchen, 2nd. Harris 3rd. Howes and Mabey. Shetland Pony Race—1st Tootsie, 2nd Bob, 3rd Ball.

Dance at Night

Just to round out the annual event in proper manner a very large number of visitors to town took in the dance ie the theater after the show.proceding this a special run of pictures was given Refeshments were served dy the I O D E. at midnight

Altogether Wainwright and district has reason to be justly proud of the 1916 fair and the reward of successful, though arduous effort rest attendant upon the officers of the Agricultural Society, who are as follows: Honorary president, William Fox; Honorary vice-president, Archibald McLean; President, George A. Smith; First vice-president, Fred Perkins; Second vice-president, W. A. Harris; Secretary S. R. Bowerman; Treasurer, D. W Hansen; Directors: J. A. Martin, Hiram Dowling, R. A. Snyder, H. Y. Pawling Charles F. Gibson, W. E. Moffat, Sanford Merrick, Herb Smith, Bud Zimmerman, W. E. Washburn, H. J. Carbert.

The judges in the several classes were:

Horses—T. Rawlinson of Innisfail.
Cattle—A. E. Myers of Edmonton.
Sheep—A. E. Myers of Edmonton.
Pigs—A. E. Myers of Edmonton.
Poultry—J. H. Dawson.
Grain—J. G. Clark.
Roots and vegetables—J. G. Clark.
Domestic manufactures—J. J. Skalitzky of Viking.
Ladies' work—Mrs. M. Stanger and Mrs. Dr. Storey of Viking.
Children's work—Mrs. Boyd of Montreal and Mrs. Hummel of Viking.
School work—The School Teaching Staff.

The following is a list of the prize winners:

HORSES

Clydesdales—(Registered Stock.)

Stallion, 3 years old and over: G. A. Smith, 1; Bob Allison, 2.

Heavy Draught—(1400 lbs and Up)

Pair of horses in harness to wagon: A. Mills, 1.

Brood mare and foal by her side: I. Fulton, 1.

Brood mare: I. Fulton, 1; A. Mills, 2.

Foal of 1916: I. Fulton, 1; N. E. Garrioch, 2.

Filly or gelding, 3 years old: W.B. Steel, 1; A. McLean, 2.

Filly or gelding, 2 years old: N. E Garrioch, 1 and 2.

Agricultural (1400 lbs. and Under)

Pair of horses in harness to wagon: A. McLean, G. Skinner.

Brood mare and foal by her s'de: 1 Peterson, 1and 2.

Brood mare: I. Fulton, W. B. Steele

Foal of 1916: I. Fulton, P. Fulton.

Filly or gelding, 3 years old: A. McLean, H. Smith.

Filly or gelding, 1 year old: W. B. Steele, D. A. McDougall.

General Purpose—(1100 to 1300)

Foal of 1916: N. E. Garrioch.

Filly or gelding, 3 years old: W. B Steele.

Filly or gelding, 2 years old: Mrs. Howes.

Filly or gelding, 1 year old: W. B. Steele.

Carriage

Brood mare and foal by her side: A. Schofield, Mrs. Howes.

Brood mare: S. Lewthwaite, Max Cook.

CATTLE

Durhams

Bull, 3years old and over, S. C. Swift Viking.

Bull calf of 1916: S. C. Swift.

Cow, 3 years old and over: S. C. Swift, 1 and 2.

Heifer, 2 years old: S. C. Swift

Heifer, 1 year old: S. C. Swift.

Heifer calf, 1916: S. C. Swift.

Polled Angus

Bull, 3 years old and over: B.H. Alm.

Bull, 2 years old: W. R. Stewart.

Bull, 1 year old: W. R. Stewart.

Bull calf, 1916: W. R. Stewart, 1 and 2.

Cow, 3 years old and over: W. R. Stewart, 1 and 2.

Heifer, 2 years old: W. R. Stewart.

Heifer, 1 year old: W. R. Stewart.

Heifer calf of 1916: W. R. Stewart.

Herefords

Bull, 3 years old and over: R. Aykroyd, 1.

Bull calf, 1916: R. Aykroyd, 1 and 2.

Cow, 3 years old and over: R. Aykroyd, 1 and 2.

Heifer, 2 years old: R. Aykroyd, 1 and 2.

Heifer, 1 year old: R. Aykroyd, 1 and 2.

Heifer calf, 1916: R. Aykroyd, 1 and 2.

Holsteins

Cow, 3 years old and over: R. J Mills.

Heifer, 2 years old: R. J. Mills.

Heifer calf, 1916: R. J. Mills.

Grades of Any Kind

Cow, three years old and over: Mrs. E. Carbert, 1; S. Swift, 2.

Heifer, 2 years old: J. Wilson.

Calf of 1916: R. Aykroyd, 1 and 2.

Beef Cattle

Best beef heifer: S. C. Swift, 1; R. Aykroyd, 2.

Specials

Wainwright Dairy—$5.00 for best dairy cow: R. J. Mills.

E. L. Cork.—$10 for best herd of registered Shorthorn cattle. Not less than five animals: S. C. Swift, Viking

W. E. Washburn—$10 in trade for best pail fed calf: G. M. Mitchell.

Fred Perkins—$5.00 for best registered Shorthorn 1916 bull calf: W. E. Moffatt.

M. A. Boyer—$5.00 for best 1916 calf: R. Aykroyd.

Atlas Lumber Company—Best milch cow, $10: S. C. Swift, Viking.

SHEEP

Class 300

Ram, any age, Suffolks: W. R. Stewart, 1 and 2.

Two ewes: W. R. Stewart: 1 and 2.

Two ewe lambs: W. R. Stewart.

One ram lamb: W. R. Stewart, 1 and 2.

Grades

Two ewes: L. W. Davis, 1 and 2.

Two ewe lambs: L. W. Davis, 1 and 2.

Oxfords

Ram Lamb (pure bred): L. W. Davis.

SWINE

Class 400—Berkshire (Pedigreed)

Boar, any age: S. C. Swift, 1 and 2.

Sow, any age; S. C. Swift, 1 and 2.

Pair spring pigs, any sex: S C. Swift, 1 and 2.

Boar pig, under 1 year: S. C. Swift, 1 and 2.

Poland China (Pedigreed)

Boar, any age: R. J. Mills.

Sow, any age: R. J. Mills, 1 and 2.

Boar pig, under 1 year: R. J. Mills.

(Continued on back page)

DOMINION PARKS COMMISSIONER AGREES TO MAKE SUMMER RESORT ON EAST SHORE OF HORSE LAKE

Wainwright will have a summer resortand camping grounds next year on the shores of Horse Lake in the greatest Buffalo reserve on the continent, Buffalo Park.

Through the influence of W. J. Blair of Provost, Federal Candidate in the Battle River constituency in the Conservative interests, a meeting was held last Friday in Wainwright at which in addition to Mr Blair there were present Commissioner of Dominion Parks J. B. Harkin, Superintendent of the Buffalo Park, A. G. Smith, and Chief Superintendent of Dominion Parks, P. C. Bernard-Hervey.

As a result it was decided by Commissioner Harken to issue instructions at once for the necessary preparatory measures to get the camping grounds on the east side of the lake in shape for next year, The great herd of Buffalo now roving at will in the park, will be cut off from the shores by a series of new fences, and orders will be placed for swings and other outdoor athletic structures and appliances for the new summer resort grounds. Later on, a proper survey of the lands surrounding the shores of the lake, will be made and the property cut up into lots which will be leased by the government for a term of years at a nominal figure to those desiring to erect cottages. This summer resort should ultimately prove to be the most popular on the main line of the Grand Tunk Pacific and will be of great benefit to the town of Wainwright.

Commissioner Harkin has left for Ottawa after having inspected the Dominion Government Parks at Jasper, Banff, Waterton Lakes, Yoho, Revelstoke and the Buffalo Park at Wainwright.

PREMIER HALTS IN WAINWRIGHT; TELLS OF TROOPS

Premier Sifton accompanied by his family passed through Wainwright on Wednesday on his return from the old country over the Grand Trunk Pacific. The premier was looking particularly well.

"The people of England are practically thinking of nothing else except the war and conditions." said he." London is more crowded than ever. Every hotel and every restaurant is filled Nobody ever talks of any fear of the final result. But the general impression is that it will be some time yet before the war is over. There does not appear to be any general hope of it ending this year."

Mr. Sifton said he had an opportunity of seeing quite a large number of the Canadian boys at Folkestone and Bram hott and also many of those who had come across from France on leave." All of them." said he appeared to be in good condition and there was no feeling of dissatisfaction at all."

VICTORIA CROSS IS AWARDED FOR ZEPPELIN LOSS

Lieut. W. L. Robinson Attacked Under Circumstances of Great Danger

LONDON, Sept —King George today awarded the Victoria Cross to Lieut, William L. Robinson, of the Royal Flying Corps, for bringing down a Zeppelin while the airship was approaching London Saturday night.

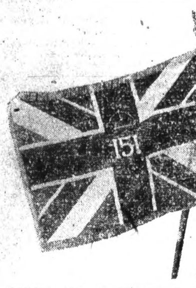
The British official press bureau, in making the announcement, says the cross was awarded to Lieut. Robinson for the most conspicuous bravery, as Robinson attacked the Zeppelin under circumstances of great danger and sent it crashing to the ground. Robinson had been in the air for more than two hours and previously attacked another airship.

That another Zeppelin airship was badly damaged in addition to the one destroyed was indicated in an official statement given out today by the government press bureau. It said:

"An important part of an enemy airship was picked up in the eastern counties. The ship undoubtedly was damaged by gunfire."

Lieut. Robinson was 21 years of age in July. He took his pilot's certificate on his twentieth birthday. Five months ago he said he had made up his mind to "do a Zeppelin." On several occasions he has taken part in chasing German airships.

LOCAL MEN OF THE 151ST FITTINGLY HONORED WITH VISIT OF COLORS AND DONOR



KING'S AND REGIMENTAL COLORS PRESENTED TO THE 151ST. BATTALION C E F.

W. J. Blair of Provost Arrives with Flags Friday Last

Above is shown a picture of the two flags which have been specially made for the donor for presentation to the 151st Battalion, C. E. F.

These beautiful emblems which are the King's colors of this most popular battalion and its regimetal flag were brought to town by Mr W. J. Blair on Friday last—being in the immediate care of Ptes. J. O Shea, and C. Bennett, were on display in the store window of Fraser and Co., and attracted great attention from all and sundry.

They are of pure silk, handworked, mounted on oak staffs each surmounted with the British Lion, and draped with gold cords and tassels, and will rank with the best ever turned out by the embroiderer's art.

The silver plate on each staff bears the inscription:

Presented by
W. J. BLAIR, ESQ.,
of Provost, Alta,
to the
151st Battalion, C.E.F.,
(Lieut.-Col. Arnott. O. C.)
Edmonton, September, 1916.

Mr Blair left on Monday with the flags which will be displayed next at Lloydminister, after which they will go to Vermilion Fort Saskatchewan Wetaskiwin Camrose, and Lacombe. They will then be returned to Edmonton, and at a date to be announced later, will be presented to the battalion in that city.

It is believed that on the day of the presentation, special trains will be run to the city so that all interested in this battalion may have an opportunity of seeing this inspiring ceremony.

65th. REBEKAH ANNIVERSARY

The members of Adeline Rebekah Lodge. I.O.O F. will celebrate the 65th anniversary of the inauguration of this branch of the order on Sunday next, when they will attend in a body at the Presbyterian Church, where the Rev Thos Murphy will conduct a special appropriate service.

In this connection there will be no evening service in the Methodist Church on that day.

W. J. BLAIR, ESQ

The Donor of the Flags

FARMERS TO GET FREE SEED GRAIN AND SEED POTATOES

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 5lbs), barley (about 5lbs.), field peas (about 5lbs). white oats (4 lbs.). These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes in samples of about 3lbs. will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free by mail.

Only one sample of grain and one of the potatoes can be sent to each farmer applying. As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early. Requests received after the end of December will probably be too late.

Anyone desiring a sample should write (post free) to the Dominion Cerealist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for an application blank.

PROTECTION FOR HOMESTEADERS IN HARVEST SEASON

The following letter has been received from the Department of the Interior regarding the privileges to be extended to bona fide homesteaders who desire to leave their land for the purpose of engaging in farm work during the harvesting and threshing season:—'I beg to inform you that it has been decided to extend protection during the harvesting and threshing season to all homesteaders who may apply for leave to engage in such operations. This does not, however, include the holders of unperfected proxy homesteads.

Entrants may apply to the Department direct, or through the Agent for the district, for this permission. In the latter case you are authorized to grant the protection, forwarding the entrant's application to the Department under cover of a copy of your letter to the homesteader.

Your attention is called to the fact that you are not authorized to protect entries unless you have a direct application from the entrant.

Absence from the homestead while engaged in harvesting operations cannot be allowed to count as residence duties."

B. C. ELECTIONS ON THURSDAY

Residents of British Columbia will decide between the reconstructed government of Premier Bowser who assumed power seven months ago, and that proposed to be headed by H. C. Brewster, the Liberal leader. The British Columbia Soldiers ballots from the tenches and on overseas service generally will not be counted until October 15, so it is within the realm of possibility that not until a month after election will the result actually be known here. Prohibition and woman's suffrage are expected to pass.

ENTERTAINS SIXTY GUESTS

Miss Mildred Rulison, formerly of Wainwright Alberta, entertained sixty of her young friends at a lawn social at her home on College hill," says the Eskridge, Kansas Tribune-Star. The lawn was brilliantly lighted by electricity and Japanese lanterns. The evening was spent in games and music. At a late hour refreshments consisting of watermelon, ice-cream, cake and lemonade, were served. Then follows the list of the invited guests.

ANGLICAN RECTOR ACCEPTS CALL TO LACOMBE CHURCH

After staying in town a little over two years as rector of St Thomas (Anglican) Church, Rev H. Assiter has announced that he has decided to accept the unanimous call which was extended to him by the officials and congregation of the church of St. Cyprian at Lacombe in the Calgary diocese.

The reverend gentleman will therefore only preach here for two more Sundays, as his arrangements call for him to take over his new charge by October the first, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that the conditions of his present holdings have been much improved during his incumbency and the church property has been fenced and put into good shape by the officials.

His new sphere of labors is much larger both in area and population, and Wainwright's loss is assuredly Lacomb'es gain

Owing to the fact that so many clergy and students have enlisted, it will propably be a hard matter to find a successor for the charge of St. Thomas' although Mr. Assiter hopes to be able to make an announcement regarding this on Sunday next.

Mrs C. Johnson of Battle Heights and Mrs Read, of Irma were staying with Mrs O. Lewis during fair time.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO
A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

:: LADY :: URSULA'S HUSBAND

—BY—

FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

CHAPTER XV.

There was a long silence between husband and wife when these words had fallen from Lady Ursula's lips.

Just for one moment he looked at her as if he meant to deny, to expostulate, to utter the usual lies which came so readily to his lips. But one glance at her noble countenance, grave, dignified, yet sorrowful and even at that supreme crisis almost tender, caused him to change his mind.

He shrugged his shoulders and decided to make light of the matter.

"Well, what of it?"

She did not answer at once. The thoughts which chased each other rapidly through her mind were so poignant that she could not readily find expression for them.

"Oh, Paul!" she ejaculated at last, under her breath.

And then she choked back a rising sob and turned away towards the door without another word.

After a moment's consideration he followed her, and when she had gone a few steps along the passage which led to the great hall of the house, she felt his hand passed caressingly through her arm.

"Ursula," he whispered, in that coaxing, sympathetic voice which few people could ever resist, "I want to talk to you. Come in here."

They were passing the open door of the library, and, looking in, Paul saw that it was deserted. Indeed, nobody ever went into the library at Oare Court, except to smoke. It was the sort of house where you find six packs of cards to one book, and the condition of the rows of shining volumes suggested that they had been bought with the furniture.

Lady Ursula obeyed with that air of womanly dignity which made her obedience as majestic as it was gracious. She walked to the fireplace while her husband was shutting the door, and when he came up to her, her lips were moving slightly and her eyes were closed.

"Look here," he said, "I'm at a disadvantage."

She said nothing. Then he spoke with some slight show of irritation.

"What has she been telling you about me?"

Lady Ursula looked up at him with a world of sadness and something also of fear in her blue eyes. He felt that he had lost way with her, that there was less of tenderness and more of judgment in her expression than he was accustomed to see there. But that was, after all, inevitable, after the discovery which she had made. He must make a bold fight to get rid of the coldness which he saw behind her calm attitude. He realized vaguely that the affection of this noble woman, which he had not altogether despised, but which, nevertheless, he had been far from appreciating at its true value, had begun to fade before the fierce light which had been so suddenly thrown upon its object.

"All that Lady Creslow told me," answered she, gently, "she said before she knew—anything. I had no idea of—of the truth till this morning, when she saw you from the window, and you saw her."

"Well, well, then I hope there's no harm done."

Lady Ursula said nothing, and Paul poked the fire vigorously. Then, growing uneasy at her silence, he turned to her with a frown.

"Come," said he, "what did she tell you?"

Lady Ursula clasped her hands and kept her eyes down as she answered in a low voice—

"I can't repeat it. And what would be the use? You know she told me only the truth, and that it was dreadful, terrible for me to hear."

"She said that I was extravagant; that I was kept without money, in the silly idea that such treatment would make me economical. Of course it didn't. Instead, it drove me to use any means that came to hand."

Lady Ursula stretched out her hand to stop him.

"Don't! I know, I know," said she in a hoarse whisper.

"She told you that I forged my father's name."

"Don't, don't!"

"That I did other things that are not usually done except by impecunious people. Well, I admit it. I don't even ask for consideration for the fact that I was young, very young—that I was hardly used. You, who see my mother now—when she is growing old, when she has softened a little—can have no idea how harsh she could be when she was younger. I don't attempt to excuse myself; I know I resented being harshly treated, and I showed my resentment in ways that you could not approve. All I say is, that what is past is past, that if I gave trouble to my people ten years ago, I have done the best I could to atone, by blotting myself out of their existence. They sent me away, and I remained away for years. Was I to be an exile for ever? I tell you there is such a thing as love of one's country, longing to see the old places, to be amongst one's own countrymen. I plead guilty to this, that after the lapse of years I broke my promise never to come back. But I came under an assumed name, and I have never made any attempt to see any of my people; on the contrary, I have avoided them. If my mother says I have made any appeals to her she is lying to you."

"She never said so. She told me about her sons, that was all," said Lady Ursula gently.

"And she cannot forgive. Well, which side do you take? That of the mother who can't forgive, or that of the son, who is made to pay for his youthful folly in a banishment which is meant to last for his life?"

She looked up at him for the first time, and he saw that her eyes were moist.

"Don't you think, Paul, that you ought to have told me everything before I married you?" she asked, avoiding the challenge.

He hesitated. He was touched by the gentleness with which she had listened and with which she answered him. He felt more strongly than he would have believed possible that he was anxious for this sweet-natured, noble woman to think the best she could of him. In the old days he had held feminine nobility and dignity very lightly; he had been attracted only by physical gifts, and had frequented such society as was little calculated to enhance his opinion of the sex.

Now for the first time in all his life he was impressed by something which had begun by boring him. In marrying Lady Ursula, he had caught at a good opportunity of regaining a footing in the ranks of good society by a lucky marriage into a family which lived in such a restricted circle that there appeared to be little chance of an awkward meeting with any of his own relations.

He had looked upon Lady Ursula with favor indeed, as the means of supplying him with pocket money without his being forced to work for it in the shady ways which were alone open to a man of his antecedents. But he had never felt anything like love for her until now, when the gentleness with which she listened, the grave sweet patience with which she heard his account of his doings, impressed him as no woman's qualities had ever impressed him before.

It was in a voice which thrilled her with its self-abasement that he said, after a long silence—

"If I had told you I should have lost you."

She hung her head. It looked as if she, the innocent one, were the guilty partner. There was another pause, and then she turned to him quickly, and laying her hands lightly on his breast, looked with earnest, passionate eyes into his face.

"But you're sorry, aren't you, Paul? Oh, I can see you are! You would give the world to have that time over again. And it would be different, ever so different. Oh, I know it, I'm sure of it. If you had not changed, if you had not repented, I should have shrunk from you. I can trust my instincts to have told me if you had been anything but what you are! Oh, Paul, you don't know how happy I am now that I know. For indeed I have had to put up with some trials to my faith in you, haven't I?"

He was bewildered, astonished, at the simplicity which was so ready to see the best side. She went on—

"You can forgive poor Tom now, can't you, for thinking what he did? Of course he had heard stories about you when you were very young, from people who didn't understand."

Paul breathed more freely. Things were going well for him indeed, since she was willing to believe that there was nothing against him but his very early past. As things were turning out, the meeting with his mother had been a piece of luck, instead of a misfortune.

He hastened to follow up his advantage.

"And now, dear," he said, as he held his wife's arm, and looked down into her face, "I do hope you'll persuade that fool of a brother of yours to leave me in peace. Tell him what you know, or as much as you think right to tell him, and make him understand that he must do one of two things: leave me alone, and recognize that the fact of my having been a little wild years ago doesn't put me outside the pale of society, or else denounce me to my face and take the consequences."

Lady Ursula was drying her eyes, for she had ended by shedding a few tears.

"I will do my best," she said. "If only you had been more open with us about the past; if you had told us your real name instead of passing under another one, you wouldn't have been so much worried by the boy."

"Well, persuade him, if you can, that I've turned over a new leaf, and that I'm doing my best to make his sister a happy wife," said Paul, with a note of new tenderness in his voice which echoed in the sympathetic heart of Lady Ursula.

"I will, I will," said she.

(To Be Continued.)

Walter Winans, of the millionaire Baltimore family, is a champion revolver shot, and on his estate in England he has been training sharpshooters for the allies since the beginning of the war.

Mr. Winans was not always a good shot. He tells a story, in fact, of a time when he was such a poor shot that a boy, after watching his performance for an hour or so, touched his cap to him and said:

"Say, mister, gimme a dime and a start as far as the fence, and you can let go both barrels at me."—Washington Star.

Dear Wheat Blamed on Germans.

The London Daily Telegraph says that the opinion is freely expressed in the local wheat market that the rise in wheat prices was the result of a conspiracy on the part of the German-Americans in Chicago to force prices up and embarrass the entente allies. "The rise in wheat is condemned here as unnecessary," says the Daily Telegraph, "and the whole business seems to have been engineered in America."

Of Course She Didn't

William Wilberforce, the slave liberator, had a sister who was a hustler. She hustled for William at the hustings and succeeded in getting him elected to Parliament. On one occasion when she had concluded her stump speech, some enthusiasts in the crowd shouted, "Miss Wilberforce for ever!" The lady stepped forward. "Gentlemen, I thank you," she said, "but, believe me, I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for ever."

"Say, paw, what's a 'captain of industry'?"

"It is a term that the head of a grinding monopoly applies to himself, my son."

"And what is a 'robber baron'?"

"It's a term the dear public applies to the same man."

"I heard Aunt Jane criticising my bathing suit scandalously."

"She had very little to talk about."

Proposals for Peace

Germany Must Accept, Not Impose, Terms of Peace

What may be fairly regarded as the latest German unofficial suggestion of peace terms are to be found in an article by Professor Hugo Munsterberg in the magazine section of the New York Times. The professor is a German by birth, and, since the outbreak of the war, he has frequently figured as the philosophic champion of the Teutonic point of view. It is not, therefore, stretching credulity too far to regard his writings as having some touch of inspiration from Berlin. What, then, are the terms which in his opinion Germany would accept?

Germany, he says, will not demand a square foot of the conquered territory in France or Belgium. She will agree to surrender Kiao-Chau to Japan and Southwest Africa to Great Britain. In return she would expect to receive Courland from Russia and some African colonies from France, Belgium and Portugal. Poland may be made a kingdom again and connected with Austria. Bessarabia would go to Rumania, while Russia would be compensated by being given all of Persia and perhaps Afghanistan. France may get the part of Lorraine which she occupies today, but would be expected to give in exchange a large piece of Morocco.

This is the main outline of his notion of a settlement. The briefest examination will show that in reality it gives Germany everything. She is to keep German East Africa and add thereto an accretion of other colonies. Nothing whatever is said about Serbia, which is, presumably, to disappear. Constantinople is to remain in Turkish possession but under German influence. The Berlin to Bagdad dream is to be fulfilled. Belgium though nominally free, is to be a vassal, secured by giving the Flemish and the Walloons separate administration in their own languages.

And all this precious arrangement is to be carried out by means of an alliance between Germany, Great Britain and the United States, between whom there would be a mutual understanding so close that the British navy would no longer be needed. These three in alliance and supported by their satellites, France, Italy and South America, would be able to defy the union of Russia and Japan which, otherwise, will soon seize China and India and terrify mankind in general.

As an incidental inducement to redrawing the map in this way, the professor threatens, not obscurely, that otherwise Germany will join Russia and thus tip the scale against Great Britain in the world balance.

Contrast this with the terms outlined in the latest issue to hand of the London Spectator, where the Allied idea of a minimum is set forth. France must have Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium and Serbia must be fully restored and indemnified as far as humanely possible, even though the German people have to starve in order to do it. No Polish soil must be left under German or Austrian sway. Italy must have the Italian-speaking people now under Austrian rule. Bohemia, Croatia, Dalmatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and other parts of the dominions of the Hapsburgs must be given a decent form of government. The rule of the Ottoman empire must cease. Constantinople, with its approaches, must go to Russia. Such portions of the German fleet as remain must be handed over to Great Britain, together with the Island of Heligoland.

This is a bare outline of what each side regards as moderate. Evidently at bottom the difference is spiritual, so to speak, even more than territorial. The Germans are willing to yield a good deal in form but nothing in substance. The scheme set forth by Professor Muensterberg would give them everything for which they have fought. It would, in fact, give them even more, because it would make Great Britain and the United States their tools in imposing their wishes on mankind. The professor is like the rest of the Germans. Nothing but a severe defeat will teach them anything.

The Allied determination is fixed. Germany must accept, not impose, terms. She must be put where she cannot repeat her effort at world domination. Her plan of governing mankind by force without regard to right cannot be tolerated. The issue is one about which there is really no use arguing. Only the power of the sword can settle it.—Winnipeg Telegram.

The Sign of the Bunting!

In a London railway carriage were five men, all discussing the war and the prospects of peace, and a sixth—a monumental man—who sat silent. At last he stirred, and everyone held his breath.

"There will be peace in three months," he said. His size impressed us. Here was one who spoke with authority.

"How do you know?" the five whispered, and this was the answer.

"I know for a fact, because at the works where my daughter is they were all making khaki up till a month ago, and now they are making bunting."

Italians Using Noiseless Howitzer.

Austrian correspondents of Berlin papers dwell at length on a new noiseless howitzer which they allege the Italians used in hammering the Austrian works before Gorizia. It was impossible to detect the position of the guns, and their shells wrought terrible havoc.

Lives Up to His Name

"For the first year of his married life, Rounder came to dinner in evening clothes."

"What does he do now?"

"Now he comes to breakfast in them."—Boston Transcript.

"Your Honor," said the lawyer who was pleading his case lengthily and with many involved arguments, "do you follow me?"

"I have so far," returned the Judge, wearily, "but I'll say frankly that if I thought I could find my way back I'd quit right here."

Best Roads in the World

Value of Good Roads to a Farming Community Is Shown in France

In France, where they have the best roads of any country in the world, the highways are divided into several classes, but all of them are supervised by the national government, which maintains a bureau of roads and bridges, and supports a school for the education of the engineers and inspectors who are employed in this bureau. This method of building and maintaining roads in France was started by the first Napoleon, who appears to have been the first European statesman who clearly saw the economic advantage of proper highways, and who at the same time had the power to carry out what he wished. The effect of these good roads in France has been wonderful. They have brought all of the various parts of the country nearer together; they have made country life less lonesome, and they have reduced the cost of transportation of country produce to a minimum. France is the only country in Europe where the agricultural classes are not dissatisfied, and where they do not feel that they have a harder time than those who labor in other fields.

Civilized nations have good roads—savage and unenlightened countries do not. The highways of travel are a gauge of progress a people have made from barbarism to civilization.

The price at which a farm will sell for is regulated by its nearness to market, and the quality of its neighborhood roads. To increase the selling price of your farm, work for good roads.

Good roads will benefit the farmer more than he ever dreams of.

On an average, the farm products of this country must be hauled by wagon, miles to market. There is more room for saving in this wagon haul than in a railroad haul of one thousand miles. The railroads of the country charge only eight-tenths of a cent for hauling a ton a mile.

What Britain Has Done

Sir Gilbert Parker Tells of Work Accomplished Since War Began

In a recent article Sir Gilbert Parker tells, in the following sentences, of a few things that Great Britain has done since August, 1914.

Great Britain has, in fact, provided an army and navy personnel of nearly 5,000,000 and has trebled the personnel of her fleet. Could any other nation in the world furnish over 4,000,000 men on a voluntary basis, as Great Britain has done?

Americans should understand that it is not alone in the field of battle that Great Britain has proved its capacity for organization. It has proved it in the civil field. It has nationalized the railways of the country and has protected the regular dividends. It secured the sugar crop of the world at the very beginning of the war, through which sugar is cheaper today in Great Britain than in the United States, and at the same time has got out of it a revenue of nearly $34,000,000.

It rescued the British people from being done by meat trusts by seizing all ships which could carry chilled meat and, having the ships, could get her meat on fair terms, and has done so—50,000 tons a month for Great Britain and France, and 10,000 for Italy.

Those who think that Great Britain has either not done much, or not as much as she ought to have done in this war base their remarks on their ignorance, rather than on actual knowledge.

An Effective Shell

French Put Into Service the Greatest Weapon of the War

A new shell just put in service is expected to give the French, already the champion artillerymen of the world, a leadership that will probably not be overtaken in this war. Whether the new explosives are being used in the Somme offensive is not known.

"Fragmentation" is the big word in France today in artillery circles. With the greatest and most effective gun in the world they sought also a shell that would be as far above other shells as their artillery was above the average. To get a shell of high fragmentation was their object; a shell that would stand firing but that would break in the greatest possible number of pieces when it exploded at the end of its flight.

"If you can get a piece of shell as big as the point of a pin head into the liver of an enemy soldier you've put him out," said a great French artilleryman.

To get such a shell has involved an intricate study of hardening, ductility and all the other aspects of the treatment of metal.

Not long ago on a testing ground in France, the new shell was tried. It was placed on a heavy steel barrel, buried in the earth. After a massive steel cover had been placed on the barrel the shell was discharged by electricity. The fragments that were found in the barrel were counted. They numbered 2,000.

Early in the war the Germans, seeking high fragmentation, are believed to have tried glass shells. Powdered glass was found after explosion of German shells on both the French and British lines. The Germans, however, discovered that glass was so brittle that it was minutely powdered by the high explosives and rendered harmless as a missile.

Seemed Suspicious

Magistrate: And what was the prisoner doing?

Constable: 'E were 'aving a very 'eated 'argument with a cabdriver, yer worship.

Magistrate: But that doesn't prove he was drunk.

Constable: Ah! But there worn't no cabdriver there, yer worship!—London Tit Bits.

The total receipts of the theatres in Paris in 1914 were 41,600,000 francs, as compared with 68,450,000 francs in 1913.

Capturing a Mine Layer

How a German Mine-Layer Was Taken By the British

British papers just to hand give details of the capture of the UC-5, the German submarine mine layer now on view on the Thames.

In April last a torpedo-boat destroyer was out exercising off the east coast. When she sighted the enemy she was in difficulties, and from the deck of the destroyer, then some distance away, a flag could be seen at the masthead of the submarine, and in the mist it was at first taken to be the Union Jack.

Closer inspection proved it to be the German naval ensign, and then it was noticed that the whole of the crew of the submarine appeared to be on deck. The comic side of the situation was not lost on the men of the destroyer, and once apprised of the enemy character of the distressed vessel they set to work to make her a prize.

The commander hailed the crew with a brusque invitation to surrender. The submarine men saw the guns trained on them, and they hauled down their flag and put their hands above their heads in the approved "Kamerad" style. At a word from the commander they jumped into the water and swam for dear life away from the ship. Internal explosions followed, and at the last and heaviest a cascade of hammocks and other debris shot out of the open conning tower to a height of forty feet. That there was a vent for the explosive forces probably saved the ship, but, as it was, the bottom of the vessel was punctured in two places and rivets were started, so that the craft made water quickly.

An attempt to investigate the damage was frustrated by the presence of thick black gases and about two feet of water, but later expert examination showed that, although the submarine had laid no mines, two had been released by the force of the explosions, and were foul of the bottom of the vessel. Contact between the horns, which jutted out all around the mines, and the plates of the vessel would have exploded enough T.N.T. to sink a battleship, and it was an act of real heroism on the part of a young officer that rendered the submarine capable of being brought in as a prize.

The officer went down in a driving suit and made the mines safe by detaching the detonators, afterwards securing them in such a position that the salvers could work in comparative safety. After seventeen days she was brought into an east coast port.

UC-5 is one of the boats built in sections in Germany—in five sections in all—and brought to Zeebrugge to be put together and completed for sea. She is a curious craft, displacing about 195 tons, and as she has little reserve buoyancy she might not displace more than 210 tons submerged. She is about 110 feet long, and in sea-going trim she had some six feet displacement. She submerged by blowing out certain tanks and the use of hydroplanes.

Amidships is the conning tower, with periscope and the wireless mast. Forward of the conning tower are six shoots or air locks in which the twelve mines were stored, two in each shoot, and from which they were discharged electrically from the conning tower. These mines are formidable engines of destruction, and in order that they may be seen to advantage two of them have been placed on the deck of the submarine with their sinkers and framework.

They are very fine pieces of mechanism, and it is estimated that each of them would cost about $800. Let one of their horns be jarred by the impact of a ship's hull and a glass phial or tube in the interior is broken, letting loose a liquid which energizes a battery, and the mine explodes with terrific violence.

As the mines are exhibited, they are shown with their hinged legs lifted vertically against the sides, but when let go these would fall out flat and form a tripod base with a ring, and constitute the anchorage of the mine. The mine rises by flotation from the base, attached to a cable to any desired level, usually so that it may be just below the surface at low tide. The weight of each mine, with charge and sinker, is about 1,200 pounds.

This strange-looking boat, which had its precurser in a Russian mine-laying submarine named the Krab, had a crab-like speed of something like six knots. She was propelled by Diesel engines and electric accumulators, charged before leaving port. In the Thames she will be seen in what may be called sea-going trim. The preliminary to submersion was to go down to a level in which the conning tower was awash, the hydroplanes completing the operation. It will be understood that this submarine differs entirely from the big torpedoing submarines, which have great range and also carry guns. She appears to have had about sixteen people on board, and they must have lived in close and unwholesome proximity to one another in the very exiguous interior of the vessel.

A young man who has theatrical aspirations loves to boast of his connection with the stage business. In company with some travelling performers in the lounge of a hotel not long since the young man carelessly observed:

"Oh, yes, I took a show out once."

But the wind was knocked out of his sails when one of the actors asked him, "Who brought it back?"

Willie (ready for school): Mamma, they are hoisting up a safe down the street.

Mother: Well, be careful not to walk on the safe side.—Boston Transcript.

Husband: I wonder why all the misers we read about are old bachelors?

Wife: Oh, married misers are so common they are not worth mentioning.—Indianapolis Star.

It is now established beyond all quibbling that in August, 1914, the German Emperor sent an urgent message to the Mikado offering Japan a German alliance on her own terms if she would break faith with Great Britain.

Germany Cannot Yet Divide the Earth

Maxmilien Harden Issues a Grim Warning to His Country

Maxmilien Harden, writing in Die Zukunft, says:

What pressure could force a quick conclusion of peace?

"If Russia lost all her Polish territories she would go back and invite the conqueror to follow her perhaps even to Vladivostock. It is said that France could be forced to lodge and feed our armies and to suffer German authority, but there are her colonies. You can only take them when you have deprived England of her strength.

"How can you deprive England of her strength? Favor of heaven, or accident might bring about a revolution in India, a Turkish invasion at Suez, damage by fire, mass strikes in Britain, or a sea battle which would not leave so much to England that she would be able with the ships of France and Japan to patch up something like a fleet of a great power.

"But Britain is not even suffering yet. London's face has shown no fear. Her ships sail from America. England does not need to give up anything and can barricade all roads by which we could fetch raw materials for our industries.

"Resign yourselves to the different times. Do not imagine that you are already at the beginning or nearly at the beginning of the end joyfully dividing up the earth. A decision can only be had by challenging the cool-blooded Englishmen.

"Russian armies stand again in Galicia and in the Bukowina close to the Carpathians. Even if they are beaten into a second retreat, who will give the guarantee that, the rivers once more freed of ice, there will not flow a third wave still stronger than the two which have been held back with so much difficulty and again flood over the country?

"Will the admirable upward swing of the French power of resistance be paralyzed shortly? Do not indulge in vain prophecies. That torn country still carries the colors of unbending determination and energy.

"Britain has great embattled armies in the field. Both Western powers have said that their present offensive is not their highest effort and according to our experience, a still more furious offensive will follow. No, the earth is not to be divided yet."

Strength of Enemy Defences

Elaborateness of German Defences in Occupied Territory

The special correspondent of the London Times at British Headquarters writes: What impresses one in all the places which we have taken in these last few days is the immense strength of the German defences. One does not wonder that they believed them to be impregnable themselves. Nor is it only the actual positions in the front line trenches which are so strong. All the little villages and woods, each eminence and hollow, in all this area between the first and second lines has been converted into a fortress as formidable as the character of the ground makes possible. In the year and a half for which he has been in possession of this country the German has labored assiduously, omitting nothing which could protect him against such a day as this.

Continuously one hears new stories of some trickery on the part of the enemy. To many of these tales I am inclined to pay little attention. A story, however, was told me today, by an eye-witness, which, I understand, has been officially reported by others, to the effect that in the course of the fighting about Thiepval a German appeared above a battered parapet waving a Red Cross flag. He was allowed to come down, and was seen to lift something back into the trench. It was not until too late that we saw that what he lifted was not a dead or wounded man, but a machine gun.

What Soldiering Means

Soldiering for those not accustomed to it, contrary apparently to some expectations, does not greatly resemble a Sunday school picnic, whether the soldiers are Canadians or Americans. In time these soldiers will come to laugh at experiences which are not now to them a laughing matter. Their experiences in the end may not be very dissimilar to that of the Eton boy whom the master one cold morning found sniffling because of the cold, and merely said to him in passing: "This is no girls' school. The boy stopped his sniffling and braced up. Years afterward, as an officer in the British army in India, the order came to him to lead his troops in what seemed a desperate charge. He lifted his head and remarked to his brother officers: "Well, as my old master at Eton said, 'This is no girls' school,'" gave the order to charge, won a victory, but lost his life in the charge.—New York Post.

German Research

In a glossary of terms in common use in the British army a German comic paper says that "Tipperary is a comparatively unimportant town in Ireland, interesting only for the peculiarity that it is a long way from every other place on the map."—London Daily News.

Kept to the True Valuation

"Miserly offered the man who saved his life half a dollar."

"Did the man accept it?"

"Yes, but he handed Miserly twenty cents change."—Christian Register.

"Is your boy Josh burning midnight oil?"

"No," replied Farmer Corntossel, "but his automobile keeps the gasoline goin' about eighteen hours a day."

One day little Bert said something about his knuckles and his 4-year-old sister asked him what knuckles were.

"Why," replied the youngster, "they are little elbows on my fingers."

When a man gets the right hand of religion his horse soon discovers it.

How Japan Helped

Clothes and Gives Munitions to the Russians for the Attack on Germany

The extent to which Japan is clothing, shoeing, arming and munitioning the Russian armies was forcibly presented to a military observer who has just returned from a trip on the eastern front.

"I was astonished," he said, "to find great numbers of Russian soldiers clothed from head to foot in uniforms made in Japan, not only tunic and trousers, but in the leggings. They carried on their shoulders Japanese guns. They wore cartridge belts with cartridges which were made in Japan. And the stout hobnail shoes they wear are from hides gathered in Korea and made into shoes in Japan. So that there you see an answer in Japanese cloth, with Japanese guns, Japanese ammunition and Japanese accoutrement.

"Korea is a great grazing country and is proving a vast reservoir of raw hides, which the Japanese are rapidly turning into boots, shoes, saddles and all leather equipment."

"How did these supplies from Japan reach the Russians?"

"It was said that the only point where the Germans had been able to send their submarines was in the waters of the East China Sea, the Straits of Korea and Sea of Japan. These are the waters separating Japan from Russia and the Asiatic mainland, and routes over them commercial and military, are open and without enemies.

"All sorts of arms are being supplied. From the service rifle and small field gun to big 12-inch guns. The Japanese 12-inch gun is a terrible weapon and they are content not to make any of the 14-inch and 16-inch guns, as they consider, from a military standpoint, that the immobility of the monster guns offsets their advantages, whereas the 12-inch is a mobile gun and very deadly."

It is said that French and Japanese engineers are now advising the expert direction of Russian artillery fire, which has made it so effective.

"Did you see any of these officers?" was asked.

"No, and the report is not correct," said the observer. "The Russian artillery officers are directing their own fire and are getting splendid results. The only Japanese and French officers are those temporarily assigned to explain the workings of a new piece just as an expert is sent along to explain any complicated piece of machinery. Japanese experts accompanied the big 12-inch Japanese guns, not to manoeuvre them in action, but to explain how it was to be manoeuvred. The Russians should get full credit for all they have accomplished in operating their artillery."

Reminiscent of Wolfe

Every schoolboy knows of the death of Wolfe at Quebec, when the dying General heard voices crying: "They run! They run!" "Who run?" asked Wolfe. "The enemy," said a bystander. "Then I die happy," said General Wolfe, and so died. A like incident in the French history of the present war is reported officially. An order of the day of the French army supplies details of the death of Joseph Dechelette, the famous author of the "Manual of Archaeology." At the age of fifty-three, though not, of course, required to serve in the army, this great scholar chose to take his part in the war. He was a Captain in the 29th Regiment of Infantry; he was shot down while leading his company. With his men he had won half a mile of ground. As he lay dying he asked his Colonel whether they had kept the conquered ground, and being answered "Yes," he said: "I am happy that my death has been of service to France." Then he died. "Belle vie, et fin plus belle encore," says the obituary on this soldier-scholar.

Hungary May Rebel

"A revolution in Hungary, unless the Government alter their attitude to the people in regard to the history and progress of the war, is as certain as there is a war."

So writes a Hungarian patriot in a pamphlet that is being circulated among Hungarian exiles in Switzerland. He confirms the intelligence that an independent Parliamentary party has been formed, to be named "the Independent Forty-Eight." It has three planks to its political platform—the complete severance of the alliance with Germany; the restoration of Serbia to the Serbs; and the commencement of negotiations for peace, with or without the assent of Austria.

The German Illusion of Victory

There is nothing that will be more interesting in the next year of the war than the history of the decline and fall of the German illusion of victory. The neutral belief in German victory is about gone. The recession of faith in Germany can be detected in every market place of a neutral nation. But when shall we see signs of actual decay in Germany? Will Verdun be the signal or will the fear of this move the Germans to a supreme effort along the Meuse and to a sacrifice of military to moral considerations? It was such influences that brought Napoleon to Leipsic and ruin; will the Germans make his mistakes?—Frank Symonds in New York Tribune.

Parcels for Prisoners in Germany

The post office department has issued the following statement to the public: "The British authorities advise that parcels for prisoners of war in Germany must not be wrapped in linen, calico, canvas or any other textile materials." The obvious purpose of this order is to prevent any textile material finding its way to the Germans for explosive uses.

Colonel E. M. House said at a dinner in Washington not long ago: "I sometimes think that diplomacy would be more successful if it were more truthful and frank. The way some diplomats treat one another they don't get any nearer to real, helpful intercourse than the two celebrities did. Two celebrities, one a stutterer and the other deaf, were introduced at a tea. After the tea the stuttering celebrity was asked how he and the deaf one had got on. 'Oh, we got on fine,' he answered. 'I couldn't talk and he couldn't hear me.'"

Visitor (at penitentiary): But whatever induced you to take up safecracking for a living?

Prisoner: Oh, I dunno, lady. I guess I had a natural gift for it.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Sunlight Soap is made for the housewife's profit, for only thereby can the makers hope to profit. Sunlight Soap makes your work lighter, your clothes whiter, your home brighter. It is mild and pure and does not harm either hands or fabric. 145

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5 CENTS

Edwardsburg "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup

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YOU can't imagine how delicious a dish of Oatmeal Porridge becomes when it is sweetened with "*Crown Brand*" *Corn Syrup.*

Have it for breakfast to-morrow—watch the kiddies' eyes sparkle with the first spoonful—see how they come for 'more'.

Much cheaper than cream and sugar—better for the children, too.

Spread the Bread with "*Crown Brand*"—serve it on Pancakes and Hot Biscuits, on Blanc Mange and Baked Apples—use it for Candy-Making.

"*LILY WHITE*" is a pure white Corn Syrup, more delicate in flavor than "Crown Brand". You may prefer it.

ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 & 20 LB. TINS.

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Agricultural Education

Need of Professional Training For Teachers of Agriculture

At recent conferences of agricultural education men from various departments of education, the necessity of professional training in education for instructors of agriculture in colleges and high schools has been emphasized. At a meeting recently held at Columbus, Ohio, under the auspices of the U.S. office of experiment stations, it was resolved that the minimum requirement of such training for teachers of agriculture in secondary schools should be ten per cent. of the total credit hours for graduation from a standard agricultural college or its equivalent. This means the passing of the day when an agricultural teacher need be merely a graduate from a farmer's course in an agricultural college. The teacher of agricutlure in both college and high schools needs to have a general training, a scientific or technical training, and a professional training. The numerous failures of agricultural college graduates as teachers in the secondary schools, also in colleges, is rapidly forcing the issue. The necessity for pedagogical training is being recognized by those who are in a position to note the successes and the failures of young teachers who have had the threefold training above indicated, and of those who have not had such training.—Rural Educator.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

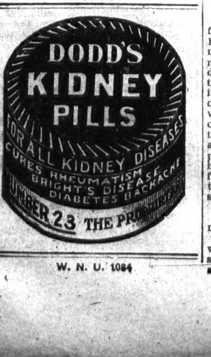
The Penalty of Disraeli Policy

"Those who believe in poetic justice," may find in the present situation the penalty for that policy of peace with honor which Disraeli purchased in 1847 and 1878. By the Treaty of San Stefano, which Great Britain then tore up, the little vilayet of Monastir, which has recently twice set the Balkans ablaze, was included in Bulgaria. We placed it once more under the Turks, with results that now stimulate repentance. Moreover, by the same diplomatic bargain, we removed from Armenia those Russian troops which were occupying that province as a safeguard against the massacre of Christians, and doubtless also as a preliminary to complete absorption of Armenia under the sceptre of the Czar. Turkey rented Cyprus to us, as pledge that she would respect the lives and property of these Christians. We have kept Cyprus, but the Armenians have, in the meantime, disappeared."—London Truth.

A lady in a crowded tram car in Boston, Mass., had no seat. A polite old negro got up and offered his seat to the lady.

"Oh, sir," said she, "I do not wish to deprive you of your seat."

And the kind old darkey promptly replied: "Dat's all right, ma'am, 'it's no depravity, no depravity at all!"



W. N. U. 1084

Where the Finch Comes In

Victory Is Assured for the Allies by Naval Blockade

Belief that the time has arrived for the allies to begin to define clear and definite terms of peace is expressed by the London Post in an editorial on the ground that there then would be less chance of losing in negotiations what has been gained on the sea and on the field.

The Post contends that without selling the skin before killing the bear, it may be assumed victory for the allies is assured if only because, without undue strain, Great Britain could maintain a naval blockade indefinitely and history has shown that such pressure alone would secure victory.

The newspaper protests strongly against the treaty of commerce which Britain and Denmark, permitting commodities to be re-exported from Denmark to neutral or belligerent countries if shipments to belligerents are not contraband.

Exhausted From Asthma. Many who read these words know the terrible drain upon health and strength, which comes in the train of asthmatic troubles. Many do not realize, however, that there is one true remedy which will surely stop this drain. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is a wonderful check to this enervating ailment. It has a countless record of relief to its credit. It is sold almost everywhere.

There was a brigadier-general in the Civil war who was so earnest in his religious efforts that in a short time he had converted every man in the brigade except one hardened teamster. Going to his commander one day, this man said, solemnly:

"General, I am lonesome. Every man in the camp has been converted except me. I suppose it's the right thing, but I don't see how I can manage it."

"Why, my good fellow," said the general, "I see no difficulty in the way of it if you will just surrender your own will and ask for guidance."

"That's jest it, general," said the teamster. "If I am converted who is goin' to drive them mules?"

Two wealthy Americans had rented a shooting in the Highlands at war rates, and, full of anticipation, arrived on the scene with their guns, etc. The first day there they walked into the village, where they got into conversation with an ancient Highlander.

"Is the sport good about here?" asked one of the visitors.

"Ay, nae sae bad" replied the bewhiskered native cautiously.

"Er—are there any deer in the neighborhood?" asked the American eagerly.

"Weel," replied the Highlander, still more cautiously, "there wis yin a year or two back, but the gintry yis aye shooting at the puir beastie, an' Aw theenk it left the deestric'!"

Canada Now Has 141 Battalions

In the Canadian expeditionary forces there are now no fewer than 141 fully organized battalions. The next battalion will be the 142nd. The rapid organization of new battalions during the past few weeks has run the number up from 100 to 141, within two months, thus giving some idea of the immense amount of work devolving on the headquarters staff in officering, equipping and organizing the new units which are now being authorized, at the rate of six or seven per week. Many of these battalions have sent draft after draft of reinforcements to the front, and some of them have been recruited up to strength two or three times over.

"Bliggins is a remarkable fisherman."

"Yes. I honestly believe it's more wonderful for a man to think up the stories Bliggins tells than it would be actually to catch the fish."

Allies Have All They Need

The Only Question is the Distribution of Resources

Writing in the London Daily Chronicle of the new arrangement for pooling the munitions interests of the allies, the London correspondent of the Paris journal gives some details of the manner in which effective cooperation is to be insured.

Mr. Thomas referring to the first meeting of the munitions council, said:

"In the course of the sitting each of us explained his view and wants of his own country in regard to the production of war material. In that way we obtained exact accounts of the position that will be of the highest utility. It was then my turn to describe the broad outlines of the project which I hope to see brought into existence almost at once.

"This project consists of the establishment of what I shall call provisionally a central office for munitions. In it we shall have for the whole remaining course of the war a permanent organization which will centralize, as the name indicates, every sort of matter concerning the production of guns and munitions and the utilization of the raw material throughout the allied countries.

"By means of such a central office we shall get to know exactly the various programe of the allied countries; we shall discuss hem in common; we shall inspect the progress of manufacture. In short, by each of us knowing exactly where his neighbor and friend stands, we shall be able to give aid to one another, to settle any sort of difficulty that may affect one of the countries and not the rest and generally to work together in a common effort toward the common end.

"Not a day passes without our feeling the need for an organization of this kind. Let us take for example raw materials. Nature has favored some of us above the rest. It is natural and necessary that we should put our wealth in such materials in a common stock, but in practice the matter is extremely delicate. To take a concrete example, we in France are great providers of aluminium for the allies; but, important as our production of this metal is, we have not an unlimited amount of it to spare. In order that each of us may obtain the necessary quota it is needful that there should be constantly in operation a sort of equilibrium, so that no country shall suffer from a shortage and, as a result of a slackening of production, because its neighbor retains a surplus supply.

"The allies have everything they need—absolutely everything even above their needs. The only question is that of distribution of their resources. This essential task of our central office, acting as a mentor, guide and inspector, will make it easy for us to accomplish."

Eye Test For Recruits to be Modified

The militia department is preparing a modified eye test for recruits which will not be so stringent as that now in use. The test in use now is the same as that used for the South African war, where much of the rifle fire was at 2,000 yards and upwards. There is not the need of such keen eye sight for the fighting in France, and the test has been made much less difficult in England for this war because the range of rifle shooting is comparatively short.

The modified test will allow a lot of men to join who have not been able to do so in the past. It is estimated that fully 25 per cent. of all the men who apply are turned down on account of their eyes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Canada and the Rebuilding of Belgium

During 1913, in a time of peace, says "Canada Lumberman," Belgium imported building and rough furnishing materials to the following extent: From Germany, 332,256,736 kilogrammes (1,000 kilogrammes approximately being equal to one ton); from the United Kingdom, 156,038,642 kilogrammes; from France, 145,096,746 kilogrammes; from the Netherlands, 38,073,465 kilogrammes; from the United States, 9,361,978 kilogrammes. Germany had a strangle hold upon the trade.

The Belgians are determined not to take up again their business relations with the Germans. All the great volume of trade with Germany will cease and the building materials which made up her 1913 exports to Belgium amounting to over 322,000,000 kilogrammes, must come from other countries.

Canada should certainly have a look in at this important trade.

Cost of Horse Labor

The annual cost of keeping a horse was found to be $90.40 in one county in Minnesota, $87 in another and $75.07 in a third. These figures are averages for the years 1904-1907. In the first county these charges were as folows: Interest on investment, $5.54; depreciation, $5.56; harness depreciation, $2.10; shoeing, $1.22; feed, $63.49; labor, $11.18, and miscellaneous, 40 cents, making a total of $90.40. These costs have increased. This emphasizes the need of keeping the horses busy and of having no idlers on the farm.

A FRIENDLY GROCER

Dropped a Valuable Hint

"For about eight years," writes a lady, "I suffered from nervousness—part of the time down in bed.

"Sometimes I would got numb and it would be almost impossible for me to speak. At other times I would have severe bilious attacks, and my heart would flutter painfully when I would walk fast, or sweep.

"I have taken enough medicine to start a small drug store, but without permanent benefit. One evening our grocer was asking my husband how I was, and urged that I quit coffee and use Postum, so he brought home a package and I made it, according to directions and we were both delighted with it. We quit coffee altogether and used only Postum." (Tea produces about the same effects as coffee, because they both contain the drugs, caffeine and tannin).

"I began to get better, and in a month's time looked like another person. The color came back to my cheeks, I began to sleep well, my appetite was good and I commenced to take on flesh and become interested in everything about the house.

"Finally I was able to do all my own work without the least sign of my old trouble." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum —sold by Grocers.

Pleurisy Pains Vanish! Chest Colds Cured!

Nerviline Has Never Failed To Cure

Nerviline Is Your Relief

Nerviline just rubbed on, lots of it, will ease that drawn, tight feeling over your ribs, will destroy the pain, will have you smiling and happy in no time.

"I caught cold last week while motoring," writes P. T. Mallery, from Linden. "My chest was full of congestion, my throat was mighty sore, and I had the fiercest stitch in my side you could imagine. As a boy I was accustomed to have my mother use Nerviline for all our minor ailments, and remembering what confidence she had in Nerviline, I sent out for a bottle at once. Between noon and eight o'clock I had a whole bottle rubbed on, and then got into a perspiration under the blankets. This drove the Nerviline in good and deep, and I woke up next morning fresh as a dollar and absolutely cured. Nerviline is now always part of my travelling kit, and I will never be without it."

The large 50c family size bottle is the most economical, or you can easily get the 25c trial size from any dealer.

Danger From Aliens

Surrounding the New Arrival With Proper Influences in Order to Cultivate Right Ideals of Citizenship

In an address recently delivered in Buffalo, Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., touched on a subject that should not be allowed to drop till the nation is aroused to a sense of its great importance.

His subject was, "The Challenge of the Alien," and he said in part, "The further challenge of the alien is that he become a citizen. This means the oath of allegiance. But what should it mean in preparation for that oath? Residence not less than five years—some say seven or longer. But is that everything? Should not the candidate for naturalization be able to read and write and evince some knowledge of the ideals of the nation whose citizenship he desires to espouse? Is it not our responsibility to create right conceptions and lead the alien into a proper realization of what citizenship means? Too often his rendezvous is the saloon, his companions undesirables, and his instruction from the seamy side of our civilization? We allow him to make the barroom his social centre thus dwarfing his conceptions and degrading his purpose. Let us fully realize that upon us lies the responsibility for the betterment of the immigrant—the future citizen."

This war has revealed to us the immense importance of cultivating ideals of citizenship that would scorn to use the sacred franchise for their own selfish purposes but so far we have made little or no effort to teach what citizenship means—its duties and responsibilities. Probably the greatest influence at work in creating political ideals is the saloon. What then could we expect but what we have got—robbery and corruption in high places and a large number of citizens base enough to sell their vote to the highest bidder.

When the alien arrives in a strange land he is welcomed by the saloon. Soon the party worker comes and rounds up a lot of them and "gets them naturalized," under promise of being faithful to the party and so the game goes on, and our national ideals become obscured and our politics more corrupt.

What are we doing to create higher ideals of citizenship? What are we doing to teach the blessings of freedom? Do we not owe it to these strangers to remove the saloons and in its place encourage workmen's clubs. Would it not be well to have a regular course from the primary schools up in patriotism and all that that word stands for.

If we do not act promptly it does not require great wisdom to foresee how it must end.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Banker Teaches Farmer

Changing System of Farming Led to Good Results

The Farm Management Monthly, issued by the dapartment of agriculture, prints the following story from North Dakota. We have no doubt of it. Nearly all observing people have seen cases where the cow, chickens and a good garden, made the difference between loss and fair profit at farming.

"A number of years ago a wheat farmer, whose exclusive grain growing had put him in debt, desired from his bank a loan of $1,000. Except the horses there was no live stock—not a cow, a pig, or even a chicken—on the place. The banker, a very shrewd business man, was able to analyze the problem and to discover the cause of the farmer's financial difficulies, and he agreed to make the loan on condition that the borrower change his system of farming. The system outlined by the banker required that a portion of the loan should be used, to purchase two cows, half a dozen pigs and a small flock of poultry. It also provided for a fair sized vegetable garden. Grain farming was to be continued as before. The banker figured that the live stock and the garden would, in poor as well as good seasons, fully support the farmer's table. He figured that in poor years the farmer would be able to play even, and that in the good, and even in the average year, the farm would produce enough to gradually wipe out the debt. The farmer reluctantly agreed to the banker's terms, received the loan, and met the conditions. In five years he was out of debt and rated as a substantial and prosperous farmer and business man. To him farming had ceased to be a game of chance and had become a business."

Better to Have Rich Cream

Cream for butter making should be rich. If the cream separator can be brought to skim only a rich cream, and to skim it closely, there is a lot of saving effected. It takes less room in shipping and there is less weight to be handled per pound of butter resulting from it. If it is sent to the creamery there is so much more milk to be fed at home. It costs less per hundredweight of butter to churn thick cream, it costs less to pasteurize it, less ice to cool it, while some butter makers express the conviction that thick cream keeps better, that there is less loss of butterfat, and that the grade of butter made from it will be better than that made from a thin cream of a similar quality.

German Oppression In Russian Poland

Russian Poland Suffering From Famine Under the Rule of the Germans

A dark picture of conditions in Russian Poland is published by the London Times.

A leading member of the so-called Polish independency party, which remains in close touch with the supreme Polish national committee of Austrian Poland, is responsible for the statements.

The Times explains that the latter committee created and is responsible for the Polish legions fighting with the Austro-Hungarian army against Russia, and says that the author of the memorandum therefore cannot be supposed to entertain hostilities, at least against Germany's Austrian ally.

"One of the main features of the German administration in Poland," says the memorandum, "is the attempt to exploit the occupied territory economically to the utmost. Every new regulation aims at getting as much as possible out of the country although the German authorities try to disguise this tendency in different ways."

The memorandum says that Berlin's relief activity was short lived. In March, 1915, Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, it says, proclaimed his famous reprisal for the destruction of Memel (East Prussia), by the Russians, under which the Polish districts were to answer by contributions and other burdens. The German press raised its voice against contributions for Russian Poland.

By an order of April 27, the memorandum continues, all grain and potatoes, after one and one-half poods (about 55 pounds) had been left for each inhabitant, until the harvest, was to be delivered to a Posen company mentioned in he order. The order explained that the purpose was to provide flour for districts where there was a shortage. The peasants in the district of Kujavy, where there was plenty of grain which they were keeping for an hour of need, were expected to give up grain for famine sufferers in Dembrova. That district received an absolutely insufficient supply, but on July 1 an order for securing the rest of the grain ofr the German army was enforced. "This order," the memorandum says, "extended confiscation to the coming harvest, without any pretense of philanthropy or humanitarianism."

Asserting that from the first the Germans "condemned" the industries of Russian Poland "to perdition," the memorandum gives lengthy details of alleged destruction or confiscation of property. It says that virtually all the coal mining machinery in the district of Dombrova was destroyed in the autumn of 1914, "for strategical reasons," and that the population, dependent upon the mines, were made desperate thereby.

Payment for requisitioned property, the memorandum asserts, was made a matter of grace on a very inadequate basis and to be settled after the war. The worst blow is described as having been the inducing of skilled labor to go to Germany under pressure, 40,000 persons doing so.

As a result of the foregoing measures, the memorandum says, hundreds of thousands of working class families are faced with starvation. Manufacturers are keeping many persons virtually on charity. Two hundred and fifty thousand persons in Lods are living on $40,000 to 045,000 a week.

The article says the Germans have established a monopoly on coal, for which they charge exorbitant prices; inflated the currency, compelled local authorities to pay for repairs to roads and railways, which are used only for military purposes; confiscated government estates, denuded forests, placed incredibly high customs tariffs on the necessaries of life, compelled all persons to carry expensive passports, from which alone they have gained $5,000,000 and wrested high fines from towns and persons for violation of law.

"The population," the memorandum says, "tired out by the war and ruined by so many disasters, accepts them in an apathetic mood. There is the reflection, however, that one does not ruin economically a country in which one expects to stay."

Warts will render the prettiest hands unsightly. Clear the excrescenses away by using Holloway's Corn Cure, which acts thoroughly and painlessly.

Vegetable Seed Situation

The following extract of an article from a newspaper of Gothenburg, Sweden, will be of interest to growers of vegetable seeds. The article refers to the board of directors of the Agricultural College of Alnarp, Sweden, asking for a government grant for the encouragement of vegetable seed growing.

"The board points out that the war has most clearly emphasized the importance, for the country, of home production of vegetable seed. Owing to the most important vegetable seed producing countries having prohibited the export of such seed, the prices of a great number of important vegetable seeds have risen enormously And, still worse, some seeds can hardly be obtained at any price. It is reported, from a well informed source, that vegetable seed growing in the countries engaged in the war has been largely neglected during the past summer and that for this reason further advances in prices can be expected. Reports from Germany state that the supply of seed of spinach, carrots, most kinds of cabbage, onions, cucumbers and peas is utterly small. Furthermore, Germany has prohibited the export of vegetable seeds to the end of the war. There is therefore every reason to fear that we have to face the possibility of a very serious shortage of certain vegetable seeds."—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

Unconditional Surrender

"How," asked the captain of the train robbers, "did you manage to go through so many passengers alone?"

"I had only," rejoined the ordinary brigand, "to carry a whisk broom in my hand and they suspected nothing."

Thousands Take
this mild, family remedy to avoid illness, and to improve and protect their health. They keep their blood pure, their livers active, their bowels regular and digestion sound and strong with
BEECHAM'S PILLS
Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM
We unhesitatingly recommend Magic Baking Powder as being the best, purest and most healthful baking powder that it is possible to produce. All ingredients are plainly printed on the label
MADE IN CANADA
E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG, MONTREAL

HEALTHFUL BISCUIT, CAKE
DIRECTIONS
THIS BAKING POWDER IS COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING INGREDIENTS AND NONE OTHER PHOSPHATE BI-CARBONATE OF SODA AND STARCH
MANUFACTURED BY E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.
CONTAINS NO ALUM
MAKES THE WHITEST LIGHTEST
MAGIC

U. S. Roads in Hands of Receivers

In 1914 There Were 28 Railway Companies in the Hands of Receivers

Among U.S. railroads the intervention of the receiver has been so frequent, and has concerned so many important systems, that this official is no longer considered an omen of approaching discussion, but rather, in cases, the promise of economical administration. Figures issued by the Bureau of Railway News & Statistics, Chicago, show that in 1914 there were 28 railway companies more or less importance in the hands of receivers at the close of the calendar year 1914, in addition to nearly 40 minor roads. The combined length of these larger railways operated by receivers amounted to 19,449 miles, with a total capitalization of no less than $1,376,678,913. They include the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, with excellent services in the southwest; the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, with one of the best services between Chicago and St. Louis; the Wabash, with its strong geographical position, providing short line mileage between many important cities in the middle west; the Pere Marquette, serving thickly populated districts in Michigan, and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad, known as the Clover Leaf route, traversing the progressive States of Indiana and Illinois. The record for 1914 is as follows:

	Mileage.	Capital Stock.	Funded Debt.
Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Ry.	646	$35,000,000	$24,560,500
Cape Giardeau Northern Ry.	104	2,500,000	1,500,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Ry.	1,283	28,817,800	74,507,000
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Ry.	1,014	8,248,515	62,135,610
Colorado Midland Ry.	338	10,000,000	9,532,000
International & Great Northern Ry.	1,160	4,822,000	24,594,500
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Ry. of Texas	478	25,000,000	29,769,223
Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Ry.	260		
Louisana & Northwest R.R.	121	2,180,000	2,300,000
Macon & Birmingham Ry.	105	500,000	500,000
Missouri and North Arkansas R.R.	365	8,340,000	9,936,969
Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf Ry.	333	8,474,000	9,266,190
New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago R.R.	403	10,075,300	14,152,602
Oklahoma Central Ry.	136	3,193,500	3,180,000
Pere Marquette R.R.	2,323	28,441,200	79,959,165
Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern R.R.	291	11,700,000	7,173,358
St. Louis & San Francisco R.R.	4,746	92,050,100	296,500,242
St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Ry.	518	500,000	12,163,105
St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Ry.	243	804,000	7,188,000
San Antonio, Uvaldo & Gulf R.R.	261	230,000	3,663,000
Tennesse Central R.R.	294	7,941,450	12,709,900
Toledo, St. Louis & Western R.R.	451	19,947,600	28,027,000
Trinity & Brazes Valley Ry.	315	500,000	8,760,000
Wabash R.R.	2,514	92,400,426	124,194,149
Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Ry.	89	10,000,000	50,451,834
Wabash, Chester & Western R.R.	65	1,250,000	690,000
Wisconsin & Michigan Ry.	124	1,500,000	3,568,245
Wheeling & Lake Erie R.R.	469	30,980,400	27,000,000
	19,449	$448,396,291	$928,282,622
Total capitalization			$1,376,678,913

Eliminating duplications, the net capitalization of these roads is less than $60,000 per mile.

In the thirty-seven years, from 1876-1913, the records show that not less than 754 U.S. roads, with an operated mileage of 145,176, and with $8,262,453,000 capital stock and funded debt, passed into receivers' hands. Amongst these were included such properties as the Northern Pacific, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, that were subsequently re-organized and placed upon a profitable basis.

Other important lines which have gone into receivership in 1915 include old established properties, such as the Missouri Pacific System, with a length operated of 9,670 miles. The stock of the Missouri Pacific a few years ago was selling above par, and is still considered to be a road with considerable possibilities.

Bullet-Proof Stretcher

A Contrivance Mounted on Wheels That Gives Protection to Ambulance Men

Fighting conditions have become so strenuous in the war zone that there is no certainty when or where hospital attendants or Red Cross men will be given immunity from attack when performing their duties of rescuing the wounded, and this is especially the case when working between the lines of opposing trenches, for the ever-present "sniper" is always on the look out for a victim. To meet these conditions a bullet-proof stretcher-cover has ben invented, which appears to meet the conditions perfectly. This consists of a long metal shield, arched at the top, and high enough to enable the attendants to stand upright within. At the front end the shield is rounded and sloped backwards to deflect bullets, and two "eyes" are provided, through which the attendants can see to direct their course and locate the wounded. The whole contrivance is mounted on four wheels, and is provided with arrangements for supporting a stretcher. With this contrivance two hospital attendants can make their way in safety over a field exposed to rifle fire, and after rolling the shield over a wounded soldier, he is placed on the stretcher, when a retreat is made to a place of safety.

Miller's Worm Powders will eradicate the worm evil that bears so heavily on children and is believed to cause many fatalities. They are an acceptable medicine to children and can be fully relied upon to clear the food channels thoroughly of these destructive parasites and restore the inflamed and painful surfaces to healthfulness. They are an excellent remedy for these evils.

School Saving Banks

A million and a quarter dollars are on deposit in school savings in the United States. The money is distributed among 217,000 school children, who are learning lessons of thrift for use in later life.

Belgium has the honor of originating the school savings bank system, and a native of Belgium put the school savings banks on a permanent footing in the United States.

Several methods in vogue for collecting and banking the savings of the children are practised. Usually the co-operation of a well established savings bank in the school community is first secured. Forms and blanks are provided by the banks. When the amount reaches one dollar, the child is given a bank book and becomes, through the school, a regular patron of the bank. When the deposit reaches $3 or $5 (as the banks elect) it draws interest at 3 or more per cent.—Rural Educator.

Dangers in High Places

"King George fell from his horse; perhaps the Kaiser will now get a kick in the wrist from the chank of his automobile."—Detroit Free Press.

And perhaps after that, President Wilson will get squirted in the eye while filling his fountain pen for another note.—London (Ont.) Advertiser.

Teacher—Now, Charles, tell me how many kinds of scales there are?

Pupil—Diatonic, chromatic and—and—diabolic.

Small Increase of Cattle

Demand For Meat Exceeding the Supply the World Over

In an address to the students of the Ontario Veterinary College on the occasion of the opening exercises, Dr. C. C. James, Commissioner for Agriculture, in emphasizing the importance of the live stock industry, spoke as follows:

"In the twelve years preceding the present war Great Britain had a ten per cent. increase in population and only four per cent. increase in cattle. Germany also had a four per cent. increase in population. The Argentine, which was supposed to have an inexhaustible supply of cattle, had increased its population by 40 per cent., while it had an actual decrease in live stock of six per cent. In the United States there was a decrease in cattle amounting to 30 per cent., whereas the people had increased 24 per cent., while Canada against an increase in population of 34 per cent. had a cattle increase of only 17 per cent. Statistics of the consumption of meat in various countries showed that the people of Great Britain consumed 120 pounds per head per annum; those of Germany, 113 pounds; Russia only 50 pounds, whilst Canadians consumed 175 pounds per head, and the people of the United States, 186 pounds. But the greatest meat eaters of all were the Australians who managed to get through 260 pounds each every year."

"Some collection box" is how an American religious paper describes a unique collection box said to have been invented by an Oklahoma man. If a member of the congregation drops into it a 25 cent piece or a coin of larger value there is silence. If he contributes a 10 cent piece a bell rings, a 5 cent piece sounds a whistle and a cent fires a blank cartridge. If anyone pretends to be asleep when the box passes it awakens him with a watchman's rattle, and a kodak takes his portrait.

Mary and Tommy had been to hear a missionary talk at Sunday school.

"Did he tell you about the poor heathen?" father inquired at the dinner table.

"Yes, dad," answered Mary. "He said they were often hungry, and when they beat on their tum-tums it could be heard for miles."

Have you Catarrh?
Is nasal breathing impaired? Does your throat get husky or clogged?
Modern science proves that these symptoms result from run-down health. Snuffs and vapors are irritating and useless.
The oil-food in Scott's Emulsion will enrich and enliven the blood, aid nutrition and assist nature to check the inflammation and heal the sensitive membranes.
Shun Alcoholic mixtures and insist upon SCOTT'S.
14-49

The Wainwright Star

W. J. HUNTINGFORD - - - - - - - - **MANAGING EDITOR**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT "THE STAR" OFFICE, MAIN STREET, WAINWRIGHT

Subscriptions

Dominion of Canada, $1.00 per year paid in advance. United Kingdom and foreign countries, $1.50.

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Classified Advertising—Lost, Strayed, etc.—not exceeding 5 lines, 50c for first and 25c for each subsequent insertion, payable in advance.

Legal and Municipal Advertising, 12c per line for first, and 8c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Business Pointers set as ordinary reading matter, 5c per line for each insertion. (For contract advertisers only.)

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Contract—Rendered monthly.
Transient—Cash with order.

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All changes for contract advertisements must reach the office not later than Monday noon.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

WAINWRIGHT, ALTA., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13th., 1916

GRAIN MARKET OUTLOOK IS STRONG

THE GRAIN MARKET has seen many changes during the past week due to a variety of conditions, and just when the forecast was for steadier prices, in came Roumania on the side of the Allies in the war, and prices were smashed again. But as one authority has pointed out the market will probably have many surprises in the coming twelve months, as the days go by but unless it were possible for the war to come to an end within the next few months, and that does not seem possible, the world's grain situation will become stronger perhaps much stronger, before the end of the present crop year. It may not be that wheat will be so very scarce, though the world is going to have less than for some years, but the difficulty and cost of distribution is going to prevent the supplies available getting to where they are needed in sufficent volume to smoothly meet the large requirements, and the consequence will be a situation that will command higher prices. In the meantime, there is still abundance of wheat. The week ending Sept. 2nd United States visable supply increased 1,568,000 bushels, and aggregates 52,566,000 bushels against only 7,111,000 bushels a year ago. The Canadian visible decreased 3,016,792 bushels, but it is still 15,684,618 bushels against only 2,349,617 bushels a year ago, and the new crop just beginning to move. The quantity on ocean passage decreased for the week 3,144,000 bushels, but still amounts to 44,452,000 bus. against 18,888,000 bus. last year, and Bradstreet's world's visable, although it decreased that week 10,459,000 bushels is still 160,277,000 bushels, against 70,619,000 bushels a year ago.

* * *

THE THRESHERS' LIEN ACT

EVERY OWNER or operator of a threshing outfit should read "The Threshers' Lien Act" carefully.

In the first place it provides that every thresher, whether he does custom work or threshes his own crop only, must each year before commencing operations register his machine with the Minister of Agriculture, at a cost of $1. and procure a certificate of registration, which shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place upon the machine or separator during the whole of the threshing season. From the wording of the Act it would appear that if the certificate happens to be moved or accidentally lost the owner would have to send and get another certificate. For failure to register his machine the offender loses his right to a lien for his account, and is liable to a penalty not exceeding $25.00 and costs.

The Noxious Weeds Act provides that every thresher shall throughly clean his machine both inside and out, and all his wagon racks, after threshing each setting, and shall clean the grain threshed by him so that it shall not contain more than 100 noxious weed seeds, other than wild oats, in 1000 seeds of grain, and shall display on his machine a card containing the clauses of the Act referred to. For non-compliance with the provisions of the Noxious Weeds Act the thresher is liable to a fine of not less than $5. nor more than $50. and costs.

It is in the interests of the country to prevent weeds from spreading, and in order to send out cards and enforce the Act it is necessary for the department to know who the threshers are. Moreover, it is very desirable in the interests of the public that reports of crop returns should be as accurate as possible. Now, if every thresher in the province registers his machine, the Department of Agriculture can write him and get valuable information, statistics and returns that they cannot procure any other way. In this connection it may be noted that any thresher who fails to send the Department any information required of him is liable to the same penalty as for non-registration of his machine.

If a thresher desires to retain a lien on the grain for his threshing account he has to comply strictly with the conditions set out in the Act:

(1) He must have his machine registered;

(2) He must satisfy any claim for wages for the threshing he is seizing for;

(3) He must give notice of the retention during or forthwith after the threshing, and separate the retained grain to from the bulk;

(4) Upon such notice being given he may retain a sufficent quantity of the grain thrashed to pay the total cost of threshing done that season, with cost of haulage at 4 cents per hundred pounds for six miles or less and ¾ cent per hundred pounds for each additional mile, provided that the total charges for haulage shall not exceed 20 cents per hundred pounds. There is no provision in the Act for the charging of interest, nor for seizing more than the quantity of grain which would appoximately pay the total account for thresing and haulage;

(5) He must separate the grain claimed from the bulk threshed and either (a) haul it away and store it in his own name, or (b) leave it in a separate bin on the premises;

(6) If he hauls it away and stores it he may sell it at a fair market price after the expiration of fifteen days from the date of detention, retain his account and the charge for haulage and give the owner the balance, if any;

(7) If he leaves the grain on the premises at the time of detention he must remove it within thirty days, even though the owner may consent to its remaining longer, as other creditors can seize it after the expiration of the time fixed by the Act for removal;

(8) The thresher should also sell retained grain within the thirty days, unless the owner consents in writing to the same being held unsold for a longer period.

Some of the threshing account books used by threshers are in two parts, but are not a compliance with the provisions of "The Threshers' Lien Act" of Alberta, and if contested the threshers using such forms would be likely to lose their claims. The essentials to a thresher's lien in the province are.—(1) Registration of machine; (2) Notice of retention of sufficient grain to pay the threshing account, and (3) Separation of the grain from the bulk threshed.

FARMERS and BUILDERS

Our lumber is made for your needs, not adapted to them. We have just unloaded

10 Cars of B. C. Fir

Which is especially made for granaries and barns. A full stock of Fir Dimensions and Timbers. We can also supply anything in the Spruce line.

By using our coal your house will be 50 per cent warmer than by using any other coal.

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Coal always on hand. Order your winter's supply early. There is going to be a shortage

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER CO. LTD.
PHONE 10

Grain Producers of Wainwright District !

Erratic Grain Markets, and uncertain quality this year will demand keen attention, expert knowledge, and sterling service on the part of your grain firm to secure you the utmost value in grade and returns. It stands to reason that a home firm, specializing in Alberta grain, conversant with every market and its requirements, is far better able to give you the attention and service you so badly need than one a thousand miles away.

The Northern Grain Co., Ltd.

(Headquarters at Edmonton) with HERB SMITH as their representative in the Wainwright district, are prepared to give you this service: See Herb. for Prices, Market information, Advices of Shipment and Loading.

REFERENCES—ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Bonded and Licensed members of the Winnipeg and Calgary Grain Exchanges.

You can load through the elevator or over the platform and get billing instructions from

Herb. Smith, Wainwright

Simply a little rub with a cloth keeps the highly burnished cooking top always glistening, dustless clean, without blacking; in four pieces it cannot warp or bulge.

McClary's Kootenay Range

It won't be hard to decide what range you want in your kitchen after I show you the Kootenay's special features.
867

Sold by W. E. Washburn

- and a year ago he couldn't eat !

TO-DAY he can eat three square meals and sometimes one "extra" because Chamberlain's Tablets toned up his stomach and gave him a good digestion. They are a great help to nature. They stimulate the liver and induce healthy action of the bowels. Any time you are feeling "headachy," or bilious, or if your complexion is yellow or spotty, start taking Chamberlain's Tablets at once. Most times a single dose at night makes you bright and smiling in the morning with a clear head and a vigorous appetite.

Try Chamberlain's Tablets to-day. 18
All druggists, 25c., or by mail from

Chamberlain Medicine Co., Toronto

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS 25¢

LABOR SERMON BY REV. THOS. MURPHY, B.A.

The people of Canada, for quite a number of years, have been observing the first Monday in September as "Labor Day." This day, by act of parliament has been proclaimed a "public holiday."

The Christian church, ever in sympathy with the world's workers, and realizing the value and significance of labor observes the Sunday preceding Labor Day and calls it "Labor Sunday." The church, aware of the fact that such a large place is given to labor questions in both Old and New Testaments in both the writings of the prophets and the teachings of Christ, assumes its obligations on that day of teaching the meaning, the value, the dignity and the rights of labor.

It is worthy of notice, then, that the church's attitude towards labor is one of good will, sympathy, and co-operation. The church gives its moral support to labor, but does not, as organized labor sometimes does, believe in the use of violence to gain its right. Labor sometimes thinks that the church is not its friend because the church does not approve of the use of violence. But in its condemnation of the use of violence the church proves itself the best friend and ally of labor. For force never yet, and never shall settle any economic problem. "The poise of dignity, the sense of righteousness of the church makes it the ally of labor." The church's business is to shape public opinion and mold public sentiment, and this she seeks to do in favor of labor.

In the realm of economics the relation between labor and capital has not always been the most pleasant or sympathetic. While there should be perfect harmony between the two, yet in many instances there is such a depth of dissatisfaction that it may at times burst into a disastrous commercial struggle—a struggle with organized labor on one side and organized capital on the other. There is much to be said on both sides of this great question. The struggle may go on, and there be no bridging of the gulf between these two classes until each comes to realize that the one is indispensible to the other. Christ in his day had something to say to both these classes. He had something to say to the workingmen of his day, and he could say it sympathetically and effectively because he himself was a member of the "Third Estate." He knew what it was to shove the plane and drive the saw and wipe the perspiration from his brow at the close of the weary day. One word of His "The laborer is worthy of his hire," has in it the ultimate solution of all controversy between capital and labor.

Christ had also something to say to the capitalist of his day. The rich of his day were rich indeed. But Jesus did not denounce them indiscriminately. He respected the rights of property and recognized the fact that a man may have abundant wealth and yet be an honest God-fearing righteous man.

Many of the contentions of our workingmen are right and just, but oftentimes their stern denunciation of the wealthy classes is utterly uncalled-for and certainly reveals a very un-Christian attitude. Christ did not intend us to decry wealth and condemn it as a menace to society and the root of all evil. Wealth rightly used may be one of the greatest blessings to humanity. Wealth "promotes, sustains and compensates labor;" it gives man an opportunity of relieving the distresses of his less fortunate friend and neighbors; it builds schools and colleges, hospital and churches; it establishes libraries to bring the lowly intelligence in touch with the master minds and inspiring authors; it prints Bibles and sends men abroad to enthuse with a sense of their possibilities because of their divine origin and sonship. Wealth is "divine if divinely used." In the hands of the miserly it is clogged with selfishness and may become like rivers that "overwhelm the plains, poisoning the winds their breath pestilence, their work famine." But on the other hand, honest and benevolent wealth may be like those rivers that flow gently from field to field, moistening the soil, purifying the air, giving food to man and beast, and bearing up the ships of war and peace.

But much of the estrangement that may exist between labor and capital will be lessened when the world's workers remember that labor is not a curse but a dignified blessing. In that sublime nature poem, the 104th Psalm, a very striking contrast is drawn between man and the animals of the field. There it is said that with the rising sun the animals creep back to their dens and caves in the earth, but man goeth forth to his work and to his labor till the evening. It is his day's work that dignifies man and raises him immensely above all the other creatures of God's creation. Work is poetic! Work is made glorious! Work is claimed as the badge and sign of man's dignity and honor.

Man's daily toil whatever it may be, proclaims him a co-worker with the Almighty. For since it is God who created the raw materials of commerce and handicraft then the men who are engaged in the manufacture and distribution of these products are helped together with God. In the Book of Exodus we read that Lord called Bezaleel and filled him with the spirit of God—called him not to be a preacher or a prophet, but to be a worker "in gold and silver and brass, and in cutting stones to set them, and in carving of timber, to work in all manner of workmanship." This Bezaleel was a worker called of God. He was a co-worker with God. Bezaleel was, by trade, a goldsmith, and a silversmith, a stonemason and a carpenter, and in all these he glorified God and was a co-worker with God. God has need of workmen. He has need of men of business, men of science, men of letters, and men of art. He must have tradesmen and artificers in wood and stone and iron to carry on and complete His Work. Eighteen hundred years ago there was no such country as the Holland of today. God has made Holland possible but man had to do his share of the labor in giving it frame and form. The Dutch navvy building Holland's dykes to keep the sea back from the reclaimed land, was a co-worker with God and was doing a work God could not do without him, and he was as truly valuable as any member of the greatest profession in the world.

All toil is made noble, and all labor dignified through Christ Himself becoming one of the world's workers. We shall no longer underestimate the value dignity and sacredness of labor when we remember that so much of His time was just spent in that way. The fact that Christ worked sanctifies all work. To that man who has once caught sight of Christ working in the carpenter's shop, no labor, however ordinary, or humble, can ever seem inglorious again.

For Tender Roasts of Prime Local Beef

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B. C. Salmon and Halibut

Full line of Swift's Hams, Bacon, Lard and Cooked Meats.

Three deliveries daily 9 a.m., 10.30 a.m.. 4.30 p.m.

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DON'T WORRY about these HARD TIMES

You can still get a real "Fill up" satisfying meal for **25c.**

THE STATION RESTAURANT
CANADA RAILWAY NEWS CO.

SHEEP AND SWINE SALE

Edmonton, Wed. Oct. 11th

To be conducted by auction, in the Stock Pavilion, on the Edmonton Exhibition grounds, by the

Alberta Provincial Sheep and Swine Breeder's Assns., Ltd.

ENTRIES CLOSE TUES. Sep. 26

Catalouge of sale will be ready for distribution Oct. 2nd

If You Want to Buy or Sell.

Write for full particulars.

W. J. Stark, Secretary, Edmonton

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Money Orders issued by the Union Bank of Canada

can be conveniently secured, safely forwarded, readily cashed, and are inexpensive. Issued for any sum up to $50.00, at a cost of from 3c to 15c. Payable at any branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada, Yukon excepted, and in the principal cities of the United States.

WAINWRIGHT BRANCH
P. C. HAYMES Acting Manager

PUBLIC NOTICE

In the matter of Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Vale No. 392.

TAKE NOTICE that His Honor Hedley Clarence Taylor, Judge of the District Court of the district of Edmonton, Alberta, has appointed Tuesday the 19th, day of September, 1916, at the hour of 1 30 o'clock in the afternoon at the Town Hall of Wainwright, Alberta, as the time and place of the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm The Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Vale, No. 392.

Dated at Dolcy, Alberta, this 12th day of July A.D., 1916.

6-9c N. G. Van Dyke, Sec.-Treas.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months' residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homstead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

WELCOME NEWS FOR LOCAL PEOPLE

People in this town will be glad to hear the mixture of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., known as Adler-i-ka, can be obtained at our store. This simple remedy became famous by curing appendicitis and JUST ONE SPOONFUL relieves sour stomach, gas and constipation INSTANTLY because it drains off such a surprising amount of old foul matter from the body.

Wainwright Pharmacy

SPECIAL NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Wainwright.

TAKE NOTICE that His Honor Judge Crawford, Judge of the District Court of the District of Edmonton, will at the sittings of the Court on Wednesday the thirteenth (13th) day of September, 1916, confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Wainwright.

H. Y. PAWLING,
Secretary-Treasurer

Dated at Wainwright this thirty-first day of July 1916. 13-9c

F ERNAL SOCIETIES

The Wainwright Lodge, I.O.O.F
NO. 45

Meets EVERY Monday in each month in Washburn's Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

BRITISH INVESTOR HAS FAITH IN RESOURCES OF WESTERN CANADA

DOMINION IS RICHEST GEM IN BRITISH CROWN

Lord Rhondda Believes That Canada Is Richer Than The United States In Agricultural Possibilities, and That This Country Is Destined To Be The Granary Of The World

Lord Rhondda, better known in Canada as D. A. Thomas, the great Welsh coal king, has added one more huge asset to his already colossal interests, namely, the collieries of Davis & Sons, Limited, in South Wales. The Consolidated Cambrian Limited, of which Lord Rhondda is chairman, control and own six collieries, with an output of 3,000,000 tons of coal per annum, which, with the additional output now acquired, will be increased to 5,000,000 tons per annum. The amount of money involved in this deal will be virtually $10,000,000.

Besides being the chairman of a score of companies in Great Britain—nearly all allied to mineral industries — the capital of which is equal to the wealth of a nation of some pretension, Lord Rhondda has, in recent years, devoted special attention to the development of the material resources of the Empire.

Some years ago he sent agents — expert in coal, iron and other minerals—to various parts of the Empire, including South Africa, India, and Australia, and it is believed that he has shown his confidence in the future of several industries in these countries by allowing his name to be indirectly connected with certain ventures. But ten years ago he came to the conclusion that the Dominion of Canada would eventually turn out to be the richest gem in the British Crown.

In an interview he then summed up his faith in Canada in these words: "Canada is richer than the United States in agricultural possibilities, and its mineral resources are illimitable. Climatically, while it has no Florida, Canada has by far the best man-making climate in the Empire.

"In a few years, its eastern ports will be within easier reach of the great imperial emporiums and manufacturing industries in Great Britain. When the Hudson's Bay is opened for commerce, and the Welland Canal is completed Canada will not feel the competitive strength of its great neighbor to the south. She will become the granary for the world, and when the statesmen of Australia and Canada get together on a business basis for their mutual commercial advantage, Canada will find its place as a big Pacific influence, and aided by the Homeland she may become as great a mercantile power as is Norway.

"She needs people, of course, but that desideratum will not be wanting. She will succeed because she is British. The instinct — the best instincts—of the British are with her."

Lord Rhondda has his eye upon the Northwest of Canada. When he built a powerful, but light-draught, steamer for the Peace River, in Northern Alberta, at a cost of $250,000, old half-breed servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, and old-timers, looked upon the undertaking as ridiculous. They predicted that she would never reach Fort Vermillion, and others asked, "Where is the trade by which she is to pay a dividend?"

Her first voyage, a few weeks ago, was a record in speed and for handling merchandise. Simultaneous, however, with her departure from the Peace River Crossing, Mr. C. F. Law, Lord Rhondda's chief representative in Canada, announced that the great amalgamator had built the steamer to bring oil down from the upper reaches of the river, and to meet new traffic that would arise when he had tapped the potash deposits that he believes are "somewhere up in the North."

It should not be assumed, however, that Lord Rhondda is taking a leap in the dark by these developments. He is following advice based on the reports of eminent geologists, mineralogists, and Government reports, all of which he has studied in conference with the best men that he could gather around him.

Some two years ago he bought a charter for constructing a railroad between Athabasca Landing and Fort Vermillion, traversing country believed to be saturated with minerals. He is building a car line on the north banks of the Peace River, where there are treacherous rapids, so as to facilitate traffic. He owns several coal mines in British Columbia, and but for the war, which had the effect of discouraging the Alberta Government from lending Lord Rhondda the help that they otherwise would have extended to him, many of his subsidiary projects would have been launched by this time. His great dream, however, is to find potash, so as to make it impossible for Germany to retain the monopoly in that article.

Lord Rhondda with his daughter, Lady Marget, had a narrow escape from drowning when the Lusitania was torpedoed, and as a mark of his gratitude to Divine Providence for his deliverance he made a contribution to Red Cross and other funds of $250,000.

Newsprint and Newspapers

The present high prices obtaining for newsprint, while decidedly beneficial to manufacturers at the moment, may possibly prove anything but beneficial when business settles down to the normal. Newspapers have for several years carried on at a ruinous rate of paper consumption, with the foolish idea that the number of pages constituted a good selling point.

Newspaper proprietors are now forced to put their heads together with a view somewhat to relieve the pressure of higher costs, and the result will be a very material reduction in the demand for newsprint. Papers in Canada and the United States have published from 50 to 100 pages in their Saturday or Sunday issues, and this has been largely responsible for the abnormal increase in the demand for newsprint. There are signs that when co-operation is carried a little further the newspapers will use fully 50 per cent. less than the average of the past few years. That they will like the change (when they all reduce), is not a matter for doubt, as it will represent thousands of dollars for the credit side of the ledger.—Financial Times, Montreal.

Formidable Defenses

Along Belgian Coast No Spot Is Left Unguarded

A correspondent who has just been permitted to visit the Belgian coast reports on the formidable defences that have been raised there. A long line of barbed wire entanglement stretches along the coast, and an endless series of long slender ship's guns protrude from the coarse grass of the dunes, and behind the dunes crouch the heavy howitzers.

Underground dwellings of bomb-proof concrete form part of the great trench along the entire coast, he says. "No spot is unguarded. Everywhere the endless line is occupied by sailors, who endeavor to find relief from the monotony of their life in gardening and in the care of their pigs, goats, rabbits and birds.

"Here and there one comes across an enormous unexploded shell, hurled ashore by one of the big British warships, and which now forms the ornamental centre of a flower garden.

"What one sees in the way of destruction is the work of the last torpedo destroyers, which have on occasion hailed smaller shells on the coastal towns with their quick-firing guns. The corners of houses are gnawed away. But the damage is not very great, at least not in Ostend and Zeebrugge, much less than one would have supposed. Even on the seaside the towns appear to be little damaged. A few big buildings by Zeebrugge have been levelled to the ground, but that was the work of the Germans, owing to the fact that these buildings helped to direct the enemy's fire on the occasions when he sought to destroy the most susceptible feature of the harbor, the big lock.

"The real work of destruction begins where the French land guns have been able to have their say. Middlekerke is a mass of ruins. It is a remarkable fact that 600 persons continue to crouch there. The school is even still attended by eighty children. But every house has its underground refuge, such as the soldiers construct in the front lines. Shells still fall in the place almost daily.

"Middlekerke is now in such a state that the Germans no longer take up quarters there, but prefer to live in dwelling holes burrowed in the dunes. Some streets always lie open to the French observers and gunners. Long walks can be taken in the southern part of the place by winding cover ways that have been broken and dug out, half in, half under the earth, through garden walls, houses and cellars. In the village of Westende, which is, if possible, even more thoroughly knocked to pieces than the watering-place, I noticed that the enemy's shells had spared the part of a wall of an inn on which was inscribed the name 'In den Vrede' (The Peace Tavern)."

Canoe Gum Wanted

Samples Sent to Belgium for Piecing Parts of Artificial Limbs

This world war is producing calls for some very strange articles little known in modern commerce, far-reaching as it is, but one would imagine that almost the limit is reached by a request received by Dr. C. N. Bell from Dr. Blanchard, of Winnipeg, officer commanding a casualty clearing hospital in Belgium.

The article asked for is sought by the Belgian Red Cross officials in charge of the artificial limbs branch, and curiously enough is the native gum or "pitch" used by the Indians in making watertight the sewn seams of their birch bark canoes. The Belgian officers have been told that this pitch would be an admirable glue for piecing together the parts of artificial limbs, as it would be insoluble in water or under moist conditions, but local experts say that while the canoe gum makes a good filler it is not a proper glue.

However, after a good deal of correspondence and work, Dr. Bell has secured two large samples through the kindness of Dr. Moore, of Fort Frances and A. McNaughton, of Fort William, and has forwarded them to Col. Blanchard to be handed over to the Belgian authorities with a full description of the composition of the gum and how it is secured and preserved.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Petulant Royal Decree

It is in the small things that the spirit of a nation reveals itself. Here is Germany removing by a petulant royal decree all the English and French words from its language which have long been in use in their business houses, and providing its citizens with home-manufactured substitutes with which the tongue will grapple with characteristic thoroughness. We, on the other hand, are giving cordial welcome to the verbal alien "strafe," which looks like becoming a naturalized British word before hostilities have come to an end.—London Chronicle.

The Prayer of Britons.

Britishers throughout the world kneel in spirit before the dawn of the third year of war as Cromwell and his Ironsides knelt in prayer before the battle of Naseby.

The soul of Cromwell and his Ironsides is marching on in the battles that will drive despotism of divine right out of Europe, as the battles of Naseby and the Boyne drove the despotism of divine right out of Britain.—Toronto Telegram.

"I tell you," said the real estate agent, "there isn't a finer residence development on earth than this. Just look at the wonderful scenery."

"The scenery is all right," replied the man who was looking for a home. "The only trouble is there's too much of it between here and the city."

She: You promised to buy me a sealskin jacket.

He: Yes, my dear, I did, but I have had such a bad day in the market that I could not afford to buy you even an incandescent mantle.

Kaiser Thinks History Will Acquit Him

In Conversation German Emperor Disclaims Responsibility for War

The Berne correspondent of the Daily News sends the following:

"I have just had a conversation with an eminent neutral, who visited Berlin on business of an official character last month. During the visit he and other members of the deputation were entertained at tea by the Empress and the Emperor.

"The Emperor talked freely with those at the table, including the visitor. The conversation eventually turned to the war, and the Kaiser said:

"'I do not envy the man who has the responsibility for this war upon his conscience. I, at least, am not that man. I think history will clear me of that charge, although I do not suppose that history will hold me faultless.

"'In a sense, every civilized man in Europe must have a share in the responsibility for this war, and the higher his position the larger his responsibility. I admit that and yet claim that I acted throughout in good faith and strove hard for peace, even though war was inevitable.

"'Why do neutrals always talk about German militarism and never about Russian despotism, the French craving for revenge, and English treachery? I think the next generation will strike a juster balance in apportioning the blame.'

"Earlier in the talk the Emperor said: 'I suppose the British theory that I am responsible for the war has got a hold on your own people.'

"'It is curious how this theory seems to fascinate my enemies; yet the people who accuse me of having caused the war are the very people who previously testified to the earnestness of my desire for peace.'"

France at Work

Practically all Frenchmen of military age are fighting, and practically all Frenchmen of every age are engaged in some kind of national service. And not the men alone; the women of France have been mobilized also. In fact, the routine life of the country is maintained very largely in face of the depletion of its manhood, by the devotion of its female population. The agriculture of France has been carried on by the women, assisted by the old men and the children, and if the intensive cultivation goes on up to the very battle zone itself, it is because of their willing hearts and untiring hands, assisted by mere schoolboys. When the French roll of honor is complete there will be room upon it for these humbler millions who, though not on the firing line, have done their full part.—Providence Journal.

The Turkish Uniform

The Turkish uniform, under indirect German influence, has been greatly modified during the past five years, writes Alexander Aaronsohn in the Atlantic Monthly. It is of khaki—a greener khaki than the British army, and of conventional European cut. Spiral puttees and good boots are provided; the only peculiar feature is the headgear—a curious, uncouth-looking combination of the turban and the German helmet, devised by Enver Pasha to combine religion and practicality, and called in his honor enverish. (With commendable thrift, Enver patented his invention, and it is rumored that he has drawn a comfortable fortune from its sale.)

Speed at Which Nails Grow

A French professor, E. Yung, has sought to determine the speed at which the finger nails grow, and for this purpose has had five persons of different ages under observation for 40 months. His method was to make a fine scratch upon the nail with a saw and to mark this with lampblack. He measured the distance between this and the upper edge of the 'quick' just where the nail grows clear of its root. Here are the principal conclusions at which he arrived:

The average growth is 1.45 millimetres in 14 days, or 104 microns a day, or 3.1 millimetres per month of 30 days.

The thumb nail grows most rapidly, and the finger nails diminish in speed from the first to the little finger.

The nails of the right hand grow slightly more rapidly than those of the left.

The rate of growth is greatest in persons between 30 and 40 years of age.

A telegraph clerk in an outlying district of the Soudan found the desolation getting the better of his nerves and telegraphed to headquarters: "Can't stay here; am in danger of life; surrounded by lions, elephants and wolves." The hard-hearted clerk at headquarters wired back: "There are no wolves in the Soudan." The next day the desolate one replied: "Referring to my wire of the 16th, cancel wolves."

Hall Caine takes no great pains to conceal his remarkable likeness to Shakespeare. Once in Philadelphia he met Ignatius Donnelly, the well-known Bacon-Shakespeare controversialist. Donnelly gazed reverently at the novelist's broad brow, pointed face and beard, and then, removing his hat with a flourish of mock astonishment, said: "Lord Bacon, I presume?"

It has transpired in correspondence that has been published by order of the Czar that the late Prince Gortschakoff asked Bismarck when he was at the German Embassy at Petrograd to become a Russian subject, and help to rule the Russian Empire. Bismarck went back to Berlin and started a system by which Germans in small groups should "rule the land" by managing its principal companies in Moscow and Petrograd.

If They Told the Truth

"Hello, Mrs. Spenderly! Back from Europe, I see; as fat as vulgar and as useless as you always are!"

Announcement: The directors of the P. H. D. R. R. beg leave to announce to the public that they have just declared another dividend to be taken from the funds which should have been used to keep up the equipment, and for the purpose of maintainin the price of the stock, so that they can sell out their own interests before the crash comes.

She: Won't you come and see me tomorrow night? I'm going to do all in my power to make you propose to me.—Life.

The Army Behind The Army

Remarkable Work Along the British Front in France

Under the title "The Army Behind the Army," Lord Northcliffe contributes a lengthy article to The Times describing the wonders of the organization behind the British front in France, which he favorably contrasts with conditions earlier in the war. The British, he says, enter the third year of the war under "miraculously changed conditions from the point of view of efficiency and economy." The number of skilled workers behind the lines, he points out, exceeds the number of the total expeditionary force.

"We have a whole South African campaign and a complete Crimea every month," he writes.

"The army behind the army has already improved on the spot much of the machinery in which we had thought to have attained perfection. Among Germany's many blunders was her forgetfulness of the British power of quick improvisation and organization in unexpected circumstances.

"Making allowance for war times, our lines of communication organization, superimposed as it is upon the overworked French railways and roads, and in a country where there is no native labor to be had, is in August, 1916, as near perfection as it ever can be. As difficult as economy and war are to mate, I have on the occasion of this visit, and in contrast to the days of 1914, seen nothing wasted.

"Today, almost before the reek and fume of the battle is over, almost before our own and the enemy dead are all buried, the salvage corps appears to collect and pile unused cartridge and machine-gun belts, unexploded bombs, old shell cases, damaged rifles, haversacks, steel helmets, and even old rags, which go to the base and are sold at $250 a ton.

"It is old bottles which, with old newspapers, letters, meat tins and broken axes, are features of battlefields that do not appear to be worthy of salvage.

"At one place I saw over 1,000 French and Belgian girls cleansing and repairing clothing that had come back from the front. Elsewhere I saw men using the most modern Northampton machinery for soleing and heeling any pair of old boots that would stand the labor; and such footgear as was useless was not wasted, for by an ingenious contrivance invented on the spot by a young Dublin bootmaker the upper parts of such boots were being converted into bootlaces by thousands.

"The authorities at home seem to hide our German prisoners. In France they work, and in public, and are content with their lot, as I know by personal inquiry of many of them. If it be true that there be congestion in the docks at home, caused by lack of labor, the sooner the German prisoners are put to work and help to shorten the war the better."

The only criticism Lord Northcliffe has to make is in the clerical departments, which might, he thinks, be modernized. He also says he has heard that in some of these there are still men of military age working behind the lines.

Care of Canada's Wounded

From the beginning to the end of his weary pilgrimage of pain the wounded Canadian soldier is never out of sight of the Canadian Red Cross. No matter how great the number of casualties—in the last week of June there were over 10,000 Canadian soldier patients in hospitals in England—the Canadian Red Cross informs itself of the condition of each individual, visits and relieves his immediate wants and makes provision for his comfort. The staunch support given by the Canadian Red Cross to the medical service has been the means of restoring thousands of our fellow Canadians to health and life.

A Pair of Them

Howard Chandler Christy, illustrator, was walking down the street when he was overtaken by a dog that began to snap at his heels. Its mistress made no effort to call it off, so he turned and gave the dog an admonitory kick.

"Brute!" cried the woman, "to kick a little defenseless animal! That little creature is a pet and is not accustomed to such treatment."

"I beg your pardon, madam," replied Mr. Christy, "I did not mean to hurt your dog. But you should have called him off."

"He would not have hurt you," replied the woman in a grieved tone. "He is a pet."

"I did not care to be bitten by him, nevertheless, madam," returned Mr. Christy. "I am somewhat of a favorite at home myself."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Without Ice

To keep the butter cool in hot weather without the help of ice, soak an ordinary building brick in cold water for some time, then wrap it in a wet cloth and put it in the coolest place that can be found. The evaporation of the water will keep the brick cold, and butter placed on it will fare as well as if ice were used.

Eminently Worth Beholding

"Is there a single thing in this dod-molested town worth seeing?" we hypercritically demanded, for our noon-time meal had disagreed with us and made us disagreeable.

"You darn betcha!" triumphantly replied the landlord of the Petunia Tavern. "A handsome girl who ain't married and yet don't want to be a moving picture actress will be going by here pretty soon."

Coming to the Light

Millions and millions of German men and women are approaching the light. The military force that was to make them masters of the world, for the sacrifice of their individual will, now comes on its knees to ask a measure of confidence. It has not paid; it cannot now or ever pay. A million Germans have died; thousands are dying daily, east and west. Millions more are hungry. Paris, Calais, Moscow, Suez, Verdun, these are the fictions of yesterday — false and proven false. The facts are written otherwise.—From the New York Tribune.

Professional: Please gimme coppers, lady, to buy bread.

Little Girl: Why, gran'ma, you gave that man some money only half an hour ago.

Professional (taking in the situation): Yes, my little dear, bless yer. But I'm a terrible bread eater.

Great Britain Making Supplies for Allies

Minister of Munitions Tells of the Great Increase in British Output

Reviewing the work of the government munitions department in the House of Commons, Edwin Sam Montague, Minister of Munitions, after telling of the immense increase in output in all kinds of guns and munitions, informed the House that all rifles and machine guns were being supplied from home factories. The artillery had during the recent fighting acquitted itself to the entire satisfaction of the British army and had won the praise of the French Ministry of Munitions. This statement, he added, was particularly true of the heavy guns and howitzers.

Mr. Montague said that half of the engineering resources of the country are required for the navy. Very shortly Great Britain, he said, would have provided for her own requirements and be able to devote herself exclusively to the wants of her allies in regard to machine guns. Already, he said, she was sending large amounts of guns and ammunition to her allies; was sending to France one-third of her production of shell steel and transferring to her allies metals necessary for munitions.

The production of heavy shells, said the minister, was now 94 per cent. greater than in 1914. There was now being produced in four days, he declared, as much howitzer ammunition as was produced during the whole of last year, while there were being turned out every month as many heavy guns as were in existence when the Ministry of Munitions was formed, and this number would soon be nearly doubled.

The output of machine guns had increased fourteenfold, continued the minister, and there could be turned out in four weeks as many as existed at the formation of the Ministry. The output of high explosives was sixty times as great as a year ago, but the amount required was 11,000 to 12,000 as great as at the beginning of the war. The output of heavy ammunition, however, now covered the expenditure.

Referring to German press reports that the present offensive had made irreparable inroads upon the Allies' stocks of ammunition, Mr. Montague said it was true that the last month's expenditure of ammunition was more than double the amount than would have been considered adequate eight months ago, and that in the week preceding the July offensive the amount of ammunition consumed exceeded the entire British production during the first eleven months of war.

Saline Irrigation To Heal Wounds

New Methods Are Adopted in the Military Hospitals of Britain

Surgical dressings, says The Lancet, are now things of the past. Wounded soldiers in military hospitals are being treated by "saline irrigation," as the doctors call it, recently invented by Sir Almroth Wright. This saline irrigation consists of a solution of warm water with from five to ten per cent. of salt in it. It can be kept at a normal standard of warmth in an ordinary Thermos flask, suspended above the bed, with a rubber tube conveying the fluid to a small glass tube.

The officer in question, who has been treating wounded bluejackets from the battle of Jutland, told the writer: "We on no account apply a dressing. Surgical dressings—lint, bandage and wool — are not being used, except, of course, during the transportation of a wounded soldier from the field of battle, when his wound must be covered up in the old way with lint and antiseptics.

"Take, for instance, the case I have here of a soldier who has a severe shrapnel wound in the knee. You see that, while the bedclothes are arranged in the usual way over the upper part of his body, a sort of 'cradle' is formed over the lower part so as to keep the wound quite clear from any possibility of contact with the coverings. Here the salt water is trickling down all the time, drop by drop, from the glass tube on to the wound, running day and night without intermission, and carrying off the poison from the wound and helping to cleanse and heal it."

The "saline irrigation" undertakes to clean up and heal most septic wounds in three or four days. The salt penetrates the seat of the poisoning and carries it off.

Sir Almroth Wright says of it: "The salt draws out from the infected tissues the lymph which has spent all its power of resistance to the poisonous bacteria, while it draws into the tissue from the blood stream the lymph which is the enemy of the microbe."

On the other hand, Sir Almroth argues that the ordinary dressing inclines to become a barrier to the free discharge of lymph from the wound, though it is contrary to truth to say that nurses allow dressings to stick and cause bleeding on removal.

"As regards burns," the doctor concluded, "the French have discovered a most efficacious method of spraying severe burns with paraffin."

Half a Million Starving Peasantry

That highland state, brave but unhappy Montenegro, has reached the stage of the greatest misery. Garrisoned by Austria, which has commandeered its cereals and fruits, the peasants — a poor class, because of the sterility of much of the soil — are starving by the tens of thousands.

The Austro-Hungarian Government cannot, or will not, feed the people of the country they have occupied, and it is estimated that half a million of peasantry are on the verge of starvation.

Austria has consented to let the people be fed by a neutral body, but neutral benevolence insists there must be guarantee that the food sent to Montenegro for the sustenance of its people shall not be diverted to other purposes.

At a Bohemian dinner a composer sat beside a society woman, who asked him if he had ever written anything that would live after he had gone. His reply was: "Madam, I am trying to write something that will enable me to live while I am here."

No V.C., However

The Humorist: 'Eard about old Bill 'ere savin' a feller's life yesterday?

Excited Chorus: No!

The Humorist: Yus. Fired at 'im and missed 'im!

THE TRUE BOND OF EMPIRE IS FOUNDED ON LIBERTY AND JUSTICE

PRESERVING THE IDEALS OF WORLD FREEDOM

A. J. Balfour, In An Address To The Overseas Parliamentary Delegates, Analyses The Bond Which Holds Together The Greatest Empire In The World's History

Before the year 1914 probably all who were present had discussed the future of the British Empire, analysed the bonds which held toether that great political organization which had no parallel in the world's history, and perhaps each man had asked himself whether, when the moment of stress, of difficulty and of danger occurred the bonds would stand the strain of any future world catastrophe. Perhaps those who thus meditated had little notion that within a few years, perhaps a few months, a strain would have been put on the British Empire which might well have destroyed a more closely knit organization. They all knew how it had stood the test. (Cheers.)

It would be one of the marvels of history that in the early days of this year the empire as one man showed its resolve to join with the Mother Country in the great effort to maintain the ideals of world freedom which it was the boast of our race to have spread throughout the world, and each of its own impulse, moved by its own sentiments of patriotism, without pressure, without persuasion, sent of its best in men and resources to help in the common cause. No greater triumph of our race had ever occurred. (Cheers.) It was said the other day, perhaps with some truth, that we had not powers of organization of which more artificial communities (laughter) had shown themselves capable; but there was a natural growth which, if born of the best things of the human spirit, might produce better results than any mechanical organization, and such a natural growth was the British Empire. German writers of great repute and great learning, deeming themselves inspired by the profoundest philosophical wisdom, had with an air of triumph announced to the world that the true bond of union which kept Germany together was not the representative assembly which Germans elected to meet in Berlin, but the German army. In one sense it might be said at this moment that one of the bonds of the British Empire was the British army, but in a very different sense.

The British army was a bond of empire because it was spontaneously composed of elements of each of the self-governing Dominions, not fulfilling their own conceptions of their national destinies, but—whether from Australia, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, India, or wherever they came from—forming an army united with one will and purpose. (Cheers.)

He did not trouble his head much, especially at a moment like this, with the future constitution of the empire. He did not ask himself whether it would be wise, and if wise, easy, to modify the constitutional relations between the several parts of the empire. He looked forward to that problem with confidence, because whether we changed the constitution of the empore or left it as it was, whether if we changed the constitution we did so in a far-reaching sense or otherwise, it must always remain the fact that we were bound together essentially and fundamentally because all shared one common ideal of freedom, liberty and good government. That was the true basis on which empire was founded, and if we were altogether now engaged in the present tremendous struggle it was because we were animated by a sense that we were sprung from one language, and, broadly speaking, one set of laws—one spirit of law in any case—had one idea of political freedom, and were determined that these should not be broken into by another nation, however well organized, and that what we meant to preserve for ourselves we would preserve also for other nations. (Cheers.)

What a Salient Is

In reports and records of the war there are few words more frequently met with than "salient." Yet as a noun it is quite modern, and is only to be found in the most modern dictionaries, but as an adjective it was in use centuries ago in its original sense of "leaping." Now that which leaps is prominent, and so this became the secondary meaning. Then as that which projects is also prominent, a projecting angle was called a salient angle, and the expression passed into use by military authorities. Short as it is, however, they found it too long, and, dropping the "angle," gave us the new term with which we are all familiar.

British Columbia's Mineral Wealth.

The annual report of the British Columbia bureau of mines for last year has been issued. The total value of mineral products was $29,447,508, which has been surpassed but twice in the history of that province. Of this total, copper led with nearly $10,000,000 in value; coal and gold each accounted for between five and six millions. Silver made a poor showing with $1,500,000, while zinc did about the same. The preponderating influence of copper is shown in the foregoing abstract. The red metal gave almost as high a return as all the others together. The coast districts, Britannia, Amyox and other producers accounted for 60 per cent. of the total, the Boundary giving 30 per cent. The coast areas gave 38 pounds of copper per short ton, while the Boundary averaged 14 pounds and Rossland's copper gold ore 13 1-2 pounds. Equal to 1.9 per cent., 0.7 per cent. and 0.67 per cent. respectively.

"Please, sir a gentleman called when you was out."

"Oh! What was his name?"

"Dunno, sir."

"What was he like? Can you describe him?"

"No, sir."

"Well, had he a fair moustache?"

"Dunno, sir. 'E 'ad 'is 'at on."—London Punch.

Drunkenness, while it continues to decline in the United Kingdom, does not represent any less consumption of intoxicating liquors. Statistics prove that the recent liquor restrictoins have made no tangible decline in the sale.

Think Casualties Are Few

Officers Assert Losses in Men Suffered Are Small Price to Pay for Gains

To the civilian who notes the figures in the casualty lists issued every 24 hours, and sees fresh convoys of wounded arriving daily at the big London railway stations, it seems that England is paying a terrible and ghastly price for whatever she is gaining by the "big push."

On that point the opinions of the fighting men themselves are of interest. Chance afforded a London reporter an opportunity to obtain the views of two officers on the question of casualties. It was when a hospital ship laden with wounded reached the landing stage at Southampton, and he was permitted to go aboard.

"What do you think of the British casualties?" he asked the wounded major of a battalion which played its part at Fricourt, Montauban, and Bazentin. He was sitting with another officer, the adjutant of a battalion which fought its way through La Boiselle to Contalmaison. One had the experience of Loos for a standard of comparison; the other has been at the front since the early days of 1915.

"Well, there's a good many of them of course. Seeing the whole lot in a narrow funnel, as you do here, it must seem tremendous. You can't move hand or foot on the western front without casualties. But I'm bound to say it wasn't the number, but the fewness of them that impressed me out there. I mean, of course, for the fire we've had to face. What do you think?"

He turned to the adjutant.

"I think the proportion of casualties is pretty much the same as it's been in all the offensives on this front; but the balance will prove totally different. This war is just buying and selling; $250,000 is a lump of money to spend; but in business, people don't worry about the laying out of $250,000 if they see a good and safe return for it. It's always a good investment if you can buy sixty or seventy, or a hundred thousand for it, isn't it."

The major said, "Perhaps you've heard of those documents found on prisoners, sent by German companies in the line to their headquarters in the rear; begging for reinforcements: 'Company reduced to nine men and one officer, battalion reduced to 20 men and 3 officers,' and that sort of thing. That's worth paying for, you know. The whole thing is very different from Loos; I know that. We're getting an infinitely better run for our money.

"We are gaining in ground; but that's a small thing to the enormous gain in man power and morale. You take it from me, our new armies can stand a lot of this, a deuced sight more of it than Germany could possibly stand. Our chaps are in better heart today than they've ever been since 1914.

"In the early days it was a case of pitting flesh and blood against metal. The German had the overwhelming advantage of us at every turn, and in every mortal way; except in the spirit of his men. But the boot's on the other foot now, and will be still more so when we've got a few more German positions. For, in addition to everything else, mind, they had us beaten out of sight in the matter of relative positions, fields of fire, cover from fire, field of view, and all that. But the greatest difference is in the matter of guns and ammunition.

"Why, it wouldn't worry me much if our casualties were twice as heavy as they are; no, three or four times."

"Nor me. Not a bit," agreed the adjutant. "We all know there must be big fighting and lots of it, to finish this war; and there can't be big fighting without proportionately big casualties. On the basis which we're fighting just now, I wouldn't care if our casualties were ten times as numerous; and do you know why? Because, on the present relation of gains to losses, of what we sell to what we're getting for it; if our casualties were ten times what they are, the war would be over before the summer is over and Germany would be down and out."

"And I'll tell you another thing," said the other officer. "A rare lot of these present casualties will be fighting fit again within a month from the time of landing; and you watch their smoke when they get out again."

At Their Old Game

The crop-killers this season are not up to their job. Working early and late on the destruction of the wheat crop, they have managed so far to reduce it to an estimated total only a little below 700,000,000 bushels. This figure looks small only in comparison with the record yields of the past two years. It is quite normal in any prior comparison. They are a lot of incompetents. — New York World.

Hong Kong as a shipping port has attained to gigantic dimensions. The whole of Germany's trade with it, which before the war, represented over 2,000,000 tons, has been captured by Japan. Only a small per centage was gained by the United States.

The Peruvians have a system, like Saskatchewan, of insuring against failure of crops; and in addition they burn offerings of drugs and aromatic plants and make small images and bury these in the fields for the benefit of the crops and the herds.

"So your daughter is still abroad, Mrs. Comeup. Does she understand French?"

"Yes, but she says the folks in Paris don't seem to." — Baltimore American.

Mrs. Jiggs: So your daughter married a surgeon?

Mrs. Noggess: Yes, I'm so glad. At last I can afford to have appendicitis.

Fall and Winter

Every day now we are opening up and placing in stock new goods for the coming season. We are confident we will be able to supply all your needs for warmth and comfort. We have a big range of

Wool Blankets
Flannelette Blankets and Comforters, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Dress Goods
Shirting, Flanelette, Ticking, Toweling, Table Linen,
Ladies Coats & Sweaters, Children's Coats
& Sweaters, Men's and boys Sox,
Sweaters and Overalls.

Special Cut Price on all Summer Goods

Straw Hats, Children's Dresses and Rompers at just one half the regular price. House Dresses for **$1.00** each.

GROCERY SPECIALS

Japan Tea, bulk, reg. per lb. 45c. for 35c.	Parowa Wax, lb. package for 15c.
Aunt Sall's Soda, 4 boxes for 25c.	Small brown Beans 3 lbs. for 25c.
Cooking molasses, quart sealers for 30c.	Maple syrup, quart sealers for 40c.

F. E. FRASER & CO.
Store of Good Qualities
Main St. Wainwright

FARMERS AND ALL USERS OF BUILDING MATERIALS

THE ATLAS LUMBER CO., LTD.

Operating 108 yards in Canada
Are carrying a large and complete stock of building material at their Wainwright yard

If you need a
HOUSE, BARN or GRANARY
[illegible] ney by buying from us. We meet [illegible] to the consumer competition and [illegible]
SATISFACTION
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HORSES CATTLE

Are YOU in need of the above ?
If so, Call. We have them

15 Head of Good Cattle

30 Head Good Horses

Including 15 head of yearlings, balance all descriptions, also some good second-hand harness, buggies and wagons.

The Red Barn
Bud Simmerman - - Proprietor

WHOLE COUNTRY SIDE MAKES HOLIDAY

(Continued from front page)

Yorkshire (Pedigreed)

Boar, any age: S. C. Swift, 1 and 2.

Sow, any age: S. C. Swift, 1 and 2.

Pair spring pigs, any sex: S. C. Swift

Boar pig, under 1 year: S. C. Swift.

Any Grade

Sow: S. C. Swift 1; R. J. Mills 2.

Pair spring pigs, any sex: S. C. Swift, 1 and 2.

Duroc Jerseys

G. A. Smith took all prizes in this class.

Special Prizes

Edgerton Agricultural Society—$10 for best exhibit of Duroc Jersey hogs: G. A. Smith.

Wainwright Pharmacy—2 pails of International Stock Food for best pair of spring pigs, any sex: G. A. Smith.

POULTRY

Cockerel and 2 pullets, Barred Plymouth Rock: Mrs. Bean.

Cockerel and 2 pullets, R. I. Reds: Mrs. N. Merrick.

Cockerel and 2 pullets, White Leghorn: W. R. Stewart, 1; E. C. Dawson, 2.

Pair Pekin Ducks: S. C. Swift, 1 ; E. C. Dawson, 2.

Pair of Turkeys: E. C. Dawson, 1; Mrs. Bean, 2.

White Wyandottes: W. R. Stewart, 1; S. C. Swift, 2.

Orpingtons: Mrs. Welch.

Pair of Geese: E. C. Dawson, 1; W. R. Stewart, 2.

Pigeons: Nellie Dewar, 1 and 2.

White Wyandotte (special): T. Hill, 1; W. B. Still, 2.

Special Prizes

S. R. Bowerman—$5.00 for best pair of spring chickens dressed for market, retained.

O. J. Elder: $5.00 for most prizes in poultry.

WORK DONE BY CHILDREN UNDER 15

Needle Work

Buttonholes, half dozen: J. Adamson, 1; E. McLean, 2.

Pair darned stockings: E. McLean.

Dressed doll: Lula Dowling, 1; Albea Dupre, 2.

Paper flowers: Amelia Love, 1; J. Adamson, 2.

Outline work: J. Adamson, 1; Ada Cofield, 2.

Patched garment: Enid McLean, 1; J. Adamson, 2.

Knitting: J. Adamson.

Girls' blouse, cut and hand-sewn: Enid McLean, 1; Amelia Love, 2.

Girls' Apron: E. McLean, 1; Amelia Love, 2.

Pen Work and Drawing

Writing, in ink: Ruth Douglas, 1; Irene Martin, 2.

Essay—Best original story of at least three pages foolscap: Ruth Douglas, 1; L. W. Davis, 2.

Drawing, group of vegetables: C. Stouffer, 1; Jessie Douglas, 2.

Drawing, landscape, interior or figure: Irene Morton, 1; Grace Stouffer, 2.

Drawin' plant or flower spray: Irene Morton, 1; Jessie Douglas, 2.

Drawing, Union Jack, colors: Davis Child, 1; Amelia Love, 2.

Drawing, map of Alberta and one other, colors: Irene Morton, 1.

COOKING—CHILDREN UNDER 18

Bread, 1 loaf (white): H. Mitchell, 1; Grace Telfer, 2.

Cake, sponge: M. Howes, 1; E. Bowen, 2.

Pie, apple: R. Goldsworthy, 1; M. Dahlgren, 2.

Preserves, 3 varieties, wild fruit: M. Howes.

Pickles, 2 varieties: E. McLean, 1; G. Telfer, 2.

W. S. Brodie (principal) Specials

Butterflies and moths, in case, named M. Dahlgren, 1; M. Tunney, 2.

Other insects, in case, named: R. Douglas, 1; M. Tunney, 2 .

Wild flowers, mounted and named: L. Peterson, 1; M. Bazley, 2.

Women's Institute Specials
(Under 15 Years of Age)

Home-made candy: Irene Morton, 1; E. McLean, 2.

Special Prizes

H. W. McLeod—For the best short story on the part Wainwright district is doing in the war—Enlistments—Part played by Red Cross, I. O. D. E. and others. Not to be less than 500 words and open for competition among the teachers and high school scholars in this district, $5.00. (Story to be retained): Ruth Douglas.

Wainwright "Star" Special—For the best story of not less than 500 words on "Advantages of an Agricultural Society to the Surrounding Territory," written by a scholar under 17 years of age, living in the home of a subscriber to "The Star," $5.00: Ruth Douglas.

This completes the awards made up to Tuesday morning. The balance of prize list will appear in our next issue.

LOCAL

Mrs W. McKay returned home from Irma on Sunday.

Miss Jean Henry, left on Sunday's train for a short stay in Edmonton.

Pte Andy. McLean, left on Sunday to return to his Battalion at Sarcee.

Mrs E. Carbert is expecting to leave town for Edmonton at the end of the week.

Mrs R. Wilkin of Palmerston Ont. is the guest this week of her cousin Mrs J. W. MacQueen

After spending a pleasant week end with friends at Irma, Mrs J. W. Stuart returned to town yesterday.

Mrs Ernest Lewis, of Transcona. Man. is visiting at the home of her husband's parents, Mrs O. Lewis, for a couple of months,

V. E. Graham, returned on Sunday from a pleasant holiday spent with friends and relatives in Eastern States in company with his wife and family.

Just by way of an annual vacation "Foreman Dong" is away on a visit to Gilbert Plains and Winnipeg and he will return with Mrs. Ferguson early next week.

Mra H. Montgomery is entertaining relatives from Edmonton this week in the person of Mr. and Mrs G. Montgomery,

Dr. McQueen wishes to announce to his patrons that he is away from his office in town on the fourth Monday of each month and for the balance of the week following such Monday.

The visitors to this district for a "pot at the birds" last week end included C. Morrison, of Edmonton, who had good sport with Messrs P. E. Ross and O. Peterson. We believe a good bag was secured.

All officers and members of the local Rebekah Lodge are asked to meet at the Oddfellows Hall on Sunday next at 7 p m to attend divine service in the Presbyterian church in celebration of the Sixty-fifth Anniversary of the degree.

His Honor Judge Crawford of the District Court of the district of Edmonton will hold a Court of Confirmation in the Town Hall this afternoon to confirm the tax enforcement roll of the town.

STOVE WOOD ! ! !
I can supply you with
Good Wood, green or dry
and cut it to suit your requirements.
A. Gosselen, Contractor, etc.
SIXTH AVE. • WAINWRIGHT

CLASSIFIED ADS.

FOR SALE.—Ladies winter black cloth coat, fur collar and muff to match nearly new.—Apply in first place to Star Office. 27-9p

TO RENT.—Large Furnished Rooms, furnace heat; central.—Apply at Star Office. 27-9e

FOR SALE—Second-hand binder in good condition, (Massey Harris). Cheap for cash or good note. Apply Herbert Smith.

WANTED—Girl for light house-work Apply Mrs. T. B. Johnstone, Third Avenue. 6-9p.

MAN AND WIFE require work on Threshing outfit, first class cook, man can supply one or two teems. State wages number of crew and particulars. Star Office. 20 9p.

STRAYED—Two-year old iron grey gelding branded w4 on left shoulder from my place, 3 miles South of Edgerton. $10 reward for information leading to his recovery. E. W. Watkins, Edgerton. 11-10p.

Central Alberta Farms and Ranches

We have a fine list of large and small stock ranches with running water, hay leases and plenty of good range We also have improved and unimproved farms from 160 acres up, on easy terms, in the best districts in Alberta. Write us the particulars of what you want, the amount of cash you can afford to pay down and the terms you want on the balance and we will submit you the description of a proposition to suit. If you want a certain locality, state what it is.

G. D. CARTER & COMPANY, LTD.
13 Dominion Bldg. 10054 McDougall Ave. Edmonton

MONEY TO LOAN !

On Improved Farm Lands at 8 p.c.

This is the time of the year when loans are most easily placed. The loan companies have plenty of money and inspectors can see your farm. Have exclusive agency for a number of good companies, who want to place loans in the district. Have also private funds to invest at 9 and 10 p.c. Your application is solicited.

HUMPHREY P. MAY
MAIN ST., Wainwright
CHAUVIN, MONDAYS IRMA, WEDNESDAYS EDGERTON, THURSDAYS

Do you know the good qualities of
OSTERMOOR MATTRESS & BANNER SPRING

If not, try them out, they are made by the Alaska Bedding Co. and last a life time.

The first cost is the only cost. The prices have advanced a little. They are as follows:

Ostermoor mattress	4 x 6	wide	$18.00
" "	4 x 0	"	$17.00
" "	3 x 6	"	$15.00
" "	3 x 0	"	$13.00
" "	2 x 6	"	$10.50
Banner Springs, all sizes	-	-	$8.00

Sold by
SMALL BROS.
Wainwright

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

LEGAL

M. G. CARDELL, BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public and Commissioner, etc. Main street, Wainwright, Alberta.

H. V. FIELDHOUSE, BARRISTER and Solicitor, Notary. Special attention given to the collection of accounts. Office, Second Avenue, Wainwright, Alberta,

HUMPHREY P. MAY, BARRISTER, Solicitor and Notary. Money to loan. Main St., Wainwright, Alberta.

MEDICAL

DRS. MIDDLEMASS & LITTLE, Physician and Surgeons, Main St., Wainwright. Dr. Middlemass, residence, Fourth St. Dr. Little, residence, Fifth St.

DR. W. D. SORENSON, EDGERTON. Wainwright calls attended to. Diseases of stomach and bowels a specialty.

DENTAL

DR. J. W. McQUEEN, DENTIST, graduate of Detroit College of Dental Surgery and of Haskell Post Graduate College of Dentistry. Main office, Alberta Block, Wainwright.

OPTICIAN

EARL L. CORK, JEWELER AND Optician. Optical work a specialty. Expert treatment guaranteed. Main street, Wainwright.

DRAY

DRAYING AND TEAMING OF all kinds. Have the job done right by the Buffalo Dray Line, Chas. Eggar, Manager.

Farmers--Grain shippers

Consign your grain to us or we will buy it on track. Consign to any terminal elevator, make bill of lading read:—
Advise
WESTERN GRAIN CO.
Edmonton, Alta. Liberal advances made against Bills of lading. RYE A SPECIALTY. "write for shipping instructions" Licensed-bonded. Correspondence solicited.

LEGAL NOTICE

"THE LAND TITLES ACT"
Application No. 677
Mortgage Sale of Valuable Farm Land

PURSUANT to the directions of the Registrar of the North Alberta Land Registration District and under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage, which will be produced at the time of the sale

There will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the Post Office in the Town of Irma in the Province of Alberta, at 2 o'clock, p.m., on Saturday the 30th day of September, A.D., 1916, the following property, namely:

The southeast quarter of section thirty-four (34), township forty-seven (47), range eight (8), west of the fourth meridian, containing by a measurement one hundred and sixty-one (161) acres, more or less, according to Dominion Government survey.

Terms of sale to be 10 per cent. cash at the time of the sale, and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the sale or upon application to the Vendor's solicitor.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid, and free from all encumbrances, save the exceptions, reservations and conditions in the original grant from the Crown or in the existing certificate of title, and any Seed Grain Lien in favor of the Crown that may still be outstanding and taxes for the current year.

The Vendor is informed of the following particulars: This property consists of 161 acres of land, of which 70 acres are good arable land; 30 acres of low and rough land well suited for hay or pasture; 20 acres of scrub land, and 41 acres of coulee; the said property is partly fenced on all sides with two strand wire fence and poplar posts; the soil on said property is black loam averaging 12 inches in depth with clay subsoil; this property is watered by Buffalo Coulee; the nearest railway station to the said property is Irma, a distance of 17 miles. The property is situated 1½ miles from a school and 1½ miles from a church in a settlement of English-speaking people.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to S. A. Dickson, 602 Tegler Block, Edmonton, Alberta, solicitor for the Vendor.

Dated at Edmonton, this 4th day of August, A.D. 1916.

Approved:
W. A. DEYL,
Deputy Registrar, N.A.L.R.D.

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